The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4003. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BEFORE ATLANTA.

Partial Occupation of the City.

THE DESPERATE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY

Terrible Repulse of the Enemy by Gen. Hooker.

Four Hundred Dead and Four Thousand Wounded Rebels in His Front.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 23.

Nashville reports, well authenticated, place the occupation of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN beyond a doubt. No particulars have been received here.

Provost-Marshal GOODWIN has received a telegram dated Atlanta, July 22, announcing its possession by our forces.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23.

The *National Republican* extra says:

"The Government is in receipt of a dispatch to-day from the telegraph operator at Chattanooga, via Louisville, in the following words:

'Atlanta is not ours yet. Our forces find strong opposition. It seems that we are in possession of a part of the city, but the enemy hold the rest.'"

The *Republican* extra also announces the following official news of the battle before Atlanta on Wednesday last:

"An official dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN states that after the battle of that day, Gen. HOWARD, commanding the Fourth Corps, sent word that he had buried two hundred dead rebels in front of his lines, and a large number of wounded were scattered upon the field.

Gen. HOOKER, commanding the Twentieth Corps, in advancing his lines on Wednesday, met the enemy in an open field, and a most desperate battle, lasting several hours, was the result. The enemy were thoroughly whipped and driven from the field.

After the battle Gen. HOOKER reported to Gen. SHERMAN as follows:

'I have buried four hundred dead rebels, and four thousand wounded lay in my front.'"

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of July 21, has the following:

ATLANTA, Wednesday, July 20.

REYNOLDS' brigade attacked the enemy's line of skirmishers last evening at Peach Tree Creek, and took possession of the intrenchments. He then charged the reserve pickets, supported by DILWORTH's corps, and captured one hundred and fifty prisoners. The Tenth Illinois Regiment lost in killed and wounded alone one hundred, while that of the Fiftieth Ohio was severe.

The *Examiner* says, editorially, of the fight: "Peach-tree Creek is a small stream, which, taking its rise five or six miles northwest of Atlanta, flows in a southwesterly direction, and empties into the Chattahoochee near the Railroad bridge, and nearly due west of Atlanta. Our right is believed to rest upon this stream, and to be protected on its flank by it. This skirmish is an auspicious beginning for Gen. HOOD."

The *Whig* is severe upon the Richmond authorities for superseding JOHNSTON by HOOD, in command of the Army of Tennessee. It says that as a division commander HOOD was eminently successful, but it thinks HARDEE was entitled to the promotion, both by seniority and greater experience. "The secret of this appointment is soon told. Our authorities are diseased in mind, and the craziest of their crazies is the fancied possession of an intuitive knowledge of men.

The success of the cause is subservient to the gratification of personal feelings, or else any army like that at Atlanta would not be trusted to an untried General made for the occasion. It is known, too, that HOOD, one of JOHNSTON's lieutenants, has been from the beginning opposed to the retrograde movement from Dalton, and a new policy having been adopted, it was perhaps proper to find a commander whose views accorded with that policy. Hence, HARDEE was overslaughed.

The Macon *Confederate* says that but little quartermaster or commissary stores now remain in Atlanta, all having been removed to a safer or more secure position in the rear. The impression prevails in the army that the city will be defended and not given up, unless the army is defeated in a great battle, which will be fought in its immediate front. The *Confederate* has every reason to hope that SHERMAN's rear will be cut in the next ten days, and the impression prevails among high officers in the army that, if Atlanta is held until that time shall have elapsed, the crisis will have passed.

Another Rebel Raid—The Enemy in Western Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 23.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* of yesterday, says a courier arrived there Thursday, from Henderson, Ky., advising the military authorities that Henderson was attacked by rebels, from 150 to 700 strong, and fighting was going on. Our gunboats immediately left for Henderson.

The Federal troops who went to Henderson Wednesday to shoot two guerrilla prisoners in retaliation for the murder of a Union man in Henderson, occasioned this rebel raid. Certain distinguished citizens made great exertions to prevent the execution. Gen. EWING postponed it.

The citizens of Henderson left the place in large numbers before the attack began. Persons who left later report the guerrillas in the city, and the Federal troops in line of battle, awaiting the attack. The timely arrival of the gunboats would save the Federal troops from disaster.

LATEST.

Passengers arriving last night, say the gunboat *Brilliant* was shelling the woods at the lower end of Henderson, but it was not expected the town would be much damaged. Whether the guerrillas are there or not, we are unable to say.

[NOTE.—Henderson is a village of about two or three thousand inhabitants, the county town of Henderson County, Ky., a few miles below Evansville, Ind., and on the opposite side of the Ohio River.]

A PANIC IN MARYLAND.

Another Rebel Raid Said to be in Progress—Rockville and Montgomery Counties, Maryland, in a State of Excitement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 23.

The people of Rockville and Montgomery Counties, and generally, are panic-stricken in the belief that another rebel raid is in progress.

Many of them are removing their stock, property, etc., to places of safety.

Nothing is known here to justify their fears.

THE RETREAT OF THE RAIDERS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 21st, says:

"An official dispatch, received yesterday afternoon, at the War Department, states that a large force of Yankees crossed the Shenandoah River at Snicker's, on the 18th. At 3 o'clock P. M. they were attacked and driven across the river in great confusion. Our loss is stated to be between two and three hundred—that of the enemy much greater."

FROM TENNESSEE.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Day of Proclamations—The President's, Andy Johnson's and Gen. Sherman's—Sherman's Successes—Joy at the Sinking of the Alabama—Semmes and a Former Associate, M. G. L. Claiborne—Nashville Quartermaster's Department and Hospital.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 14.

The rebellion has drawn forth a great number of proclamations. The President, Governors of States, Commanders of Military Divisions and of corps, and other dignitaries, in this grand civil convulsion, have been called upon at various emergencies, to try their hand at these sounding pronunciamentos. Character is shown by a proclamation. It is no easy task to write a good one, and some very good ones have appeared during the three years past. The President has found it necessary to issue a good many—all of them characteristic, simple, unadorned, terse, occasionally quaint in expression, straight-forward, clear, nervous; these are the uniform and leading marks they bear, expressive of well-known and recognized qualities of the writer's mind. ANDY JOHNSON has also put forth proclamations. These have a sober, somewhat stately dignity, both of utterance and sentiment, according well with the Governor's dignified presence and manner, especially when standing up before an audience. As a specimen of this, I will extract from his proclamation of Jan. 26, 1864, appointing and ordering a day for the election of certain county officers for Tennessee, the part known as the "Governor's oath." This oath caused considerable squirming at the time, and proved a very bitter pill for many to take who could swallow the Amnesty Proclamation without change of countenance. Take it, however, they must, before they could vote, and here it is:

"I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all its enemies; that I will hereafter be, and conduct myself as a true and faithful citizen of the United States; freely and voluntarily claiming to be subject to all the duties and obligations, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of such citizenship; that I ardently desire the suppression of the present insurrection and rebellion against the Government of the United States, the success of its armies, and the defeat of all those who oppose them; and that the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, may be speedily and permanently established and enforced over all the people, States and Territories thereof; and further, that I will hereafter heartily aid and assist all loyal people in the accomplishment of these results. So help me God."

Gen. SHERMAN has put forth a proclamation lately, addressed to Gen. BURBRIDGE, commanding District of Kentucky, the moving cause of it being the recent raid of MORGAN. It is sharp, pungent, wiry, logical, reckless of the elegancies of choice terms, ironical in parts in tone, breathing the nicest sense of duty to country and constituted authorities, with the sternest resolve to do that duty at all hazards, over all obstacles, and with unsparing severity to all standing in defiance to the laws. Those who know Gen. SHERMAN, or who have seen his photograph, will recognize the man in his proclamation.

Gen. SHERMAN's high sense of military duty, and habit of plain, direct speech and dealing, in his official intercourse, make him seem curt at times, and even a little indecorous. The Christian Commission, which had received large privileges from Gen. GRANT, to visit the army and ply their beneficial work almost without restraint, applied to Gen. SHERMAN, at his headquarters here, shortly after assuming command of this department, for permission for several delegates to visit the front, and received this reply:

Certainly not. Oats and gunpowder are more important now than any kind of moral or Christian agents. Each regiment at the front now has a Chaplain. (Signed)

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

This was a wet blanket on the commission, to whom such a rebuff was a new thing. A little judicious explanation, however, soon removed the obstruction; and the agents of the commission have been found following the army, step by step, on its toilsome and bloody progress southward, present with timely succor and personal ministrations of mercy to the sick, wounded and battle-broken, wherever their noble and incalculably valuable services are needed.

This campaign has brilliantly added to the laurels of SHERMAN. His march has been an almost unbroken success. The failure in the assault of Kenesaw Mountain is hardly an exception, for the flanking of the position directly after led to its abandonment by the rebels. SHERMAN has shown himself a master in flanking movements, since the advance from Chattanooga began; and now the Chattahoochee is crossed by his gallant army. Atlanta is just before it, and as I write, a rumor is current here that this goal is actually reached, and our forces have possession of the town. We have learned to yield credence slowly in these times, and to believe little that is reported before it is fully confirmed. But we have long regarded Atlanta's capture as a question of time merely; and it would be quite a matter of course, exciting no surprise, to find, before these lines reach you, this rebel stronghold passed forever out of rebel hands into our own.

The sinking of the pirate *Alabama* has excited in all loyal hearts here, as it has everywhere, the liveliest satisfaction. From her long immunity from harm, in spite of the most active and determined efforts to reach and overwhelm her, the country had come to look upon her capture as well nigh an impossibility. When least looked for, the joyous event has come with the suddenness of a meteor's flash. In her first conflict with an antagonist worthy of the name, her "blood red signal"—she could surely flaunt no other—is struck in dismay, after an hour's abortive struggling, and the billows receive their guilty prey. The disappointment is great, that the pirate chief escaped the hands of his gallant vanquisher. The indignation is greater at the means employed to convey him beyond present reach of the penalty his multiplied and high-handed crimes deserve. What a commendable thing neutrality is, to be sure, and how meritorious to save a drowning wretch from death!

There is a citizen of Nashville, M. G. L. CLAIBORNE, who knew SEMMES well some twenty years ago. Mr. CLAIBORNE was First Lieutenant of the brig *Somers*, of which SEMMES was commander, in 1846, while blockading the port of Vera Cruz. He was on board when, on the 8th of December of that year, the brig was capsized and sunk by a fierce nor'wester, and 34 men out of the brig's complement of 75 were lost. SEMMES was picked up by a boat from a vessel in the harbor coming to his rescue. Mr. CLAIBORNE, and the Second Lieutenant, JAMES L. PARKER, with several others, escaped by swimming to Green Island, lying about a mile from where the vessel went down.

Mr. CLAIBORNE describes SEMMES as a brave and resolute man, intelligent, affable and courteous, but not as bearing the character of a good sailor at the time, though he may have improved subsequently. His experience in the pursuit and capture of unarmed and defenceless merchant vessels, may have aroused and enlarged his faculties, and given him a skill and adroitness in his profession that he was not much suspected of possessing before. It would not be the first instance that great opportunity had developed great capacity.

I must add a word in regard to Mr. CLAIBORNE's nautical career, as it has striking points about it, and especially as, true to the noble flag he has served under, he remains one of the staunchest, most uncompromising Unionists of Tennessee. He entered the naval service of the United States in 1827, the same year that the Captain of the *Kearsarge*, JOHN A. WINSLOW, now celebrated, entered it. From 1831 to 1834 he served on the frigate *Potomac*, under Commodore DOWNS, cruising during the period in the Pacific. He was on the frigate *Constitution*, under Commodore KEARNEY, three years and a half, from 1840, the vessel cruising in the East Indian seas. From 1838 to 1840 he was connected with the exploring expedition under Commodore WILKES, being one of the officers of the *Porpoise*, commanded by CADWALLADER RINGGOLD. He was transferred from this vessel to the *Relief*, off Cape Horn, and shared the imminent perils of this vessel in those stormy waters, bringing her so near shipwreck that her escape was a miracle. The circumstances of her exposure, danger and hair-breadth escape are related in WILKES' narrative of the expedition.

Mr. CLAIBORNE retired from the service in 1850; married a daughter of Ex-Gov. CANNON, of this State; erected and occupies one of the most elegant houses in Nashville, on the banks of the Cumberland, near the Nashville University, and in sight of the paternal estate occupied by his uncle, Maj. LEWIS, the octogenarian Unionist and friend of Gen. JACKSON, whom I adverted to in a former letter. He is enlisted heart and soul in this great struggle of his country; has sacrificed much and uncomplainingly, in common with other Tennessee Unionists, in proof of his devotion; strikes on all occasions a sailor's direct and sledge-hammer blows at the accursed rebellion; is an out-and-out Emancipationist, and sees in the sure downfall of the rebellion, and the consequent deliverance of Tennessee from the paralyzing influence of Slavery, a magnificent career of honor and prosperity opening for his State and for the entire South.

The Quartermaster's Department, at a position like this, it will easily be conceived, is large and important, involving many interests and much responsibility. An idea of its extent will be gathered from a list of the officers in charge of its various branches. Lieut.-Col. J. L. Donaldson, Senior and Supervising Quartermaster, and Chief Quartermaster of Depots, Department of the Cumberland; Capt. Jas. F. Rusling, Chief Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. S. B. Brown, in charge of railroad transportation; Capt. C. T. Wing, Disbursing Quartermaster; Capt. J. C. Crane, Receiving and Distributing Quartermaster United States Military Railroads; Capt. T. J. Cox, in charge of stationery, blanks, clothing, &c.; Capt. Geo. T. Hibbard, in charge of straw and forage; Capt. F. H. Rugar, in charge of Northwestern Railroad; Capt. C. H. Irvin, in charge of corrals, stables, public animals, &c.; Capt. W. A. Wainright, in charge of horse medicine, hardware and miscellaneous Quartermaster stores; Capt. W. G. Rankin, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Gen. Rousseau's headquarters; Capt. A. W. Wills, in charge of Depot U. S. Colored Troops and Freedmen; Capt. J. F. Isom, Post Quartermaster, in charge of post transportation, hospitals, barracks, quarters, fuel, &c. Capt. W. MILLS, inspector of sutlers' goods and private stores, forwarded to the front. Capt. G. ISENSTEIN, assistant to Capt. CRANE; Lieut. J. H. JAMES, over Tennessee troops, and Lieut. S. H. STEVENS, in charge of river and depot transportation.

This department has a world of work on its hands, and the number of its employes is immense. A hospital has recently been erected on the University grounds for the special accommodation of the numerous sick among the various employes. Two plain barracks of a single story, 136 feet in length each, designed to accommodate 104 beds in all, have been put up, flanked by two smaller buildings for the use of the surgeons, wardmasters, nurses, etc. There are four surgeons in attendance, under Dr. SEYMOUR, Surgeon in charge. The number of patients at present is 92, forming nearly the full complement of the hospital. The buildings are surrounded with a high, substantial picket fence, and the whole establishment whitewashed, presenting an appearance far from unsightly. While the hospitals throughout the city are full, the city itself is by no means unhealthy. Gen. MILLER, the commandant of the post, lately come to relieve Gen. GRANGER, is giving much attention to sanitary measures, to promote the city's comfort not less than its health. In spite of the hot weather, and of the filth, and refuse, and decomposition attendant on army crowds of the sick and well, the town is free, and promises to remain so, from any unusual sickness.

C. V. S.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23.

HIGH PRICES AND THE CLERKS.

Before the adjournment of Congress a movement was started by Government employes in Washington, to secure an increase of pay commensurate with the rapid and unprecedented advance in the cost of living. The project, though largely supported in departments, was not favorably received in Congress, and no legislation was had on the subject. Many of the lower grade clerkships are now in consequence vacant. Clerks with families, finding their salaries inadequate to their comfortable support, are leaving for their homes in different sections of the country.

Important Notice to the Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23.

Secretary FESSENDEN has just issued the following notice to holders of three-years 7.30 notes dated Aug. 19, 1861:

Holders of the Seven-Thirty Notes, dated Aug. 19, 1861, are notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for 6 per cent. bonds, falling due after June 30, 1881. The interest on the 7.30 notes will be settled up to date of maturity, Aug. 19, and the 6 per cent. bonds will bear full coupons from July 1. The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the 7.30 notes to Aug. 19, the accrued interest on the 6 per cent. bonds from July 1 to Aug. 19. The balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement. When notes are sent for settlement, as above, they must be indorsed, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury, for Redemption," and must be accompanied by a letter stating the kind—registered or coupons—and the denominations of the 6 per cent. bonds wanted in exchange. When registered bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CAVALRY ON THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—We learn that rebel cavalry are on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and scarcely a day passes, that they do not make some demonstration on the road. The rails are torn up, and every villainous device resorted to to throw the trains passing up and down the road off the track. The cavalry are in such force that the running of the trains on the road is virtually at an end. On last Wednesday, three trains, laden with sanitary stores and other valuable goods belonging to the Government, were captured.

The guard and officers of the train were arrested and paroled after being relieved of their arms. The rebels then set fire to the trains, which destroyed all the cars, together with their contents. The trains were attacked and captured at a point seventy-five miles south of Nashville by a large force of cavalry. They are said to be under the command of FORREST, and are exceedingly bold in their operations. They have within the past month succeeded in destroying several million dollars' worth of property belonging to the Government.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE CREW OF THE ALABAMA AT WESTON'S MUSIC HALL, LONDON.—On Monday, eleven of the remaining crew of the gallant but ill-fated Confederate cruiser *Alabama* visited this popular place of amusement, and were introduced to a crowded audience by Mr. WESTON, amidst repeated and most enthusiastic applause. Mr. BERNARD, on behalf of the gallant and weather-beaten defenders of the unfortunate vessel, said they formed part of the survivors of that ship sunk by the Federal war-sloop, the *Kearsarge*. They only longed and hoped for an opportunity to meet the latter vessel, to wipe away the stain of defeat from their character, not from their bravery—as the late contact between the two vessels was admitted to have been one of the most gallant in the records of naval warfare. It was Mr. WESTON's intention to give these brave sailors a benefit at the hall shortly. The sailors left the stage in the midst of hearty English cheers, and were twice called on the stage. One of their number briefly thanked the English public for the kind sympathy and support which had been shown them since they were saved from a watery grave by the Deerhound.—*London Herald, July 6.*

A HUMBUG DISCOVERED.

The Northwestern Confederacy Sensation.

Some Evidence Obtained, Somebody Implicated, and One Man Badly Frightened.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 23.

Much surprise was created here a short time since by the arrest of several very prominent Secessionists of this city, whose offense was unknown.

It lately came to light, however, that they were connected with a conspiracy extending throughout the entire Mississippi Valley, having for its object the erection of a great and powerful Northwestern Confederacy.

Col. SANDERSON, the Provost-Marshal-General of this department, has been gathering evidence in the matter for several months.

This testimony is now in possession of the Washington authorities. It implicates many public men. It shows that a very dangerous organization has been formed.

One of the parties arrested here is said to have been so badly frightened that a bond of half a million of dollars was offered for his release.

It is believed that the recent guerrilla movements in this State have some connection with this great conspiracy, particularly as THORNTON, in his speech at Platte City, said:

"The Knights of the Golden Circle are organized and armed, and ready to rise throughout the Free States."

THORNTON also said that VALLANDIGHAM was with them; that he was VALLANDIGHAM's man; that he (THORNTON) had troops in every county of this State; that his men were coming up from the South, and that fifteen hundred men had been destroying the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad on their march.

During Col. SANDERSON's investigation of this conspiracy, he discovered the intended renewal of boat burning on the Western rivers, and was able in several instances to avert most serious consequences.

It is probable that the whole matter, in all its startling importance, will be ventilated in a few days.

The affair at Plattsburgh, Clinton County, on Thursday, was not so bad as previously reported.

After Capt. TURNER's death Capt. POE took command, and made such a determined resistance that the guerrillas left in the direction of Haynesville, and thence they moved, yesterday, into Platte County. Their reported strength is eight hundred.

Gen. OSTERHAUS arrived three days ago from SHERMAN's army. He says no part of JOHNSTON's force has gone to Richmond, but that one corps has been sent after Gen. SMITH in Mississippi.

Guerrilla Operations in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 23.

The *Democrat's* Fort Leavenworth specials say that THORNTON is now reported to be at Kingston, Caldwell County, having been joined by his Major with a considerable force. Their joint strength is said to be about 1,500. Gen. FISKE is pursuing with militia, and Col. FORD with a portion of the Second Colorado, is following. Several bands are scouring Platte and Clay Counties, and between the two forces these counties meet rebel punishment. Gen. CURTIS still holds Weston with part of the Thirteenth Illinois, one hundred days' men, and a battery under Maj. TIMESON, from Southern Kansas.

Bushwhacking operations are active in Western Missouri, south of the river. Gen. MCKEON thinks they desire a foray into Kansas. At least 700 arms have been turned over to THORNTON by disloyal or "Paw-paw" militia. There is but little doubt that disloyal parties from Iowa and Illinois have been passing into Northern Missouri for the last three weeks to join THORNTON. This accords with the statement made by THORNTON at Platte City, that 1,500 Illinoisans would join his force. The river patrol is still kept up north of Wyandotte.

THORNTON's marauders have a regimental organization, he being Colonel, KENDALL Lieutenant-Colonel, THRAILKILL, Major, and several notorious disloyalists captains.

A fight occurred this morning between eighty guerrillas and detachments of the State militia, under Maj. COX, at Union Mills, Clinton County. Two rebels were killed and seven wounded. One Federal was killed and three wounded.

The Rebel Raid.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

With due deference to "H. J. W.," I beg to be permitted to demur, to that part of his letter from Bermuda Hundred dated July 15, referring to Baltimore, in which he says that on Wednesday, the day he was here, "the inhabitants were almost frenzied with terror," which I deny most emphatically. A more determined people he never saw, than the masses of the people. A better turn-out of material could not well be than was here. But I think he got his idea from headquarters, for, certainly, a more paralyzed department could not well exist than this at that time.

On Sunday, the day of real danger, the masses turned out manfully, and were under the orders of the Military Department. On four or five occasions the Military Department was duly notified of the *precise* whereabouts of Major GILMORE, but not a man was allowed to go out to capture him. Four hours before the raiders reached Magnolia, the department was apprised of the fact that they were en route there, but not a man was allowed to leave the city. (In one hour 500 well-chosen men could have reached the place, and protected the trains from capture, and would have cheerfully done so, if orders from headquarters had been issued; but no, not a man could be spared—so they said at headquarters.) Under these circumstances, it is not fair to brand a whole people with frenzied terror.

Again, Wednesday was not a day of any fear. The whole excitement had subsided by that day.

Another thing occurs to me, and I deem it but prudent to refer it in this communication. You ought to know that loyalty in Maryland costs something. It is very different with us from what it is with you. In this State the people are divided, a great number clinging to the old institutions and tenets with much obstinacy, and the loyal people have done wonders in pushing their principles through as well as they they have, up to this time. We are without Copperheads, but have real traitors in our midst. We think justice demands more stringency. I do not wish to assume undue praise for our loyalty, but I do not wish to pass unnoticed the sentiments of a casual visitor who may prejudge our position for want of better acquaintance. Our loyalty cannot be questioned. We have shown it during the past three years in a manner which no other State has. We are doing what, I am sorry to see, seems to be unappreciated by the more Northern States. Look at the action of our State Convention now in assembly, throwing over slavery and proclaiming paramount allegiance to the Federal Government, and this, too, when we have within our borders influential men in sympathy with the rebel Government.

H. J. W. need not reflect upon Baltimore, for she will take good care of herself under a proper military head. The next time he honors us with a visit I hope he will mix more with the people and learn from them whether they are under the influence of panic or not.

A DAILY READER OF THE TIMES.

[In addition to what is given above, our correspondent indulges in some severe criticism of the Commandant of the department. But his remarks seem to us entirely unjust.—ED. TIMES.]

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at Dartmouth.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

HANOVER, N. H., Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

Last evening Prof. BROWN delivered in the College Church a discourse commemorative of the lamented Prof. JOHN NEWTON PUTNAM, who, it will be recollected, died last October on board the *Alpha*, between Halifax and Boston.

The annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held this morning at Philosophical Hall. After the usual business transactions, the following officers were chosen: President, Hon. JAMES W. PATTERSON, Member of Congress; Vice-President, Prof. CHARLES A. AIKEN; Treasurer, Prof. HENRY FAIRBANKS; Secretary, Prof. WILLIAM A. PACKARD; Orator for next Commencement, Hon. SALMON P. CHASE—substitute, Prof. ALPHEUS CROSBY, of Salem, Mass.; Poet, WILLIAM A. CONVERSE, of Cleveland, Ohio. Seventeen members of the graduating class were admitted to the organization. By reason of the Alumni gathering, this society has no public exercise at the present anniversary. Several other secret societies will hold their meetings at different times during to-day and to-morrow.

At half-past nine this forenoon the alumni of Dartmouth gathered in the College Chapel to hold their thirty-second triennial meeting. They were called to order by their Secretary, Prof. AIKEN. Hon. MOODY CURRIER, of Manchester, was chosen President *pro tem.* in the absence of Judge EASTMAN of Concord, and a committee appointed to make nominations for permanent officers. Prof. AIKEN then read the necrology for the past year, which was included in my letter of yesterday. He gave forty-three names, and stated that thirteen had died in connection with the army. The Secretary also announced the recent death of NATHANIEL MARSH, of New-York City, of the class of 1835, and President of the Erie Railroad.

The report of the nominating committee was then accepted, and the following officers unanimously elected: President, Hon. Benjamin W. Bonney, of New-York, of the class of 1824; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Daniel Blaisdell, of Hanover, of the class of 1827; Rev. Silas Aiken, of Rutland, Vt., of the class of 1825; Hon. James Barrett, of Woodstock, Vt., of the class of 1838; and R. D. Mussey, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, of the class of 1854; Secretary, Prof. Aiken; Treasurer, Prof. J. S. Woodman; Chaplain, Prof. Caleb Mills, of Crawfordsville, Ind., of the class of 1828; Marshal, Col. Wheelock G. Veasey, of the Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers, of the class of 1859.

Judge BONNEY, on taking the chair, was greeted with continued applause. He acknowledged the compliment very happily.

An animated discussion then took place in relation to a proposed publication, which is to contain biographical sketches of nearly every past graduate of Dartmouth.

The Alumni then formed in procession, under the marshalship of Col. VEASEY, and keeping time to the inspiriting music of Hall's Band of Boston, they marched across the Common and entered the college church.

Music was discoursed by the band, after which prayer was offered by Prof. MILLS, of Indiana. Col. VEASEY then introduced the orator of the occasion, Prof. SAMUEL C. BARTLETT, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., who selected for his theme "The duties and responsibilities of the educated men of the present day." The speaker handled his subject in an eloquent and interesting manner, and we regret that we have not even space for a brief sketch of his remarks.

This afternoon the members of the United Literary Societies assembled at the chapel, and passed to the church in procession, accompanied by the band. They selected as their Marshal BENJAMIN F. AYER, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., of the class of 1846. After a voluntary from the musicians, and a prayer by Rev. Dr. BARSTOW, of Keene, the Marshal introduced as orator Rev. WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, D. D., of Albany, N. Y., who took for his subject "The effect of the present condition of the country upon the future intellectual development of the nation." It was a polished and ably-written discourse, and delivered with grace and earnestness. JOHN G. SAXE, of Vermont, had been invited to deliver a poem, but, on account of sickness, was compelled to decline the compliment.

The class day exercises, which were omitted yesterday on account of the non-arrival of the band, occurred at the church at 4 o'clock this afternoon. JOHN L. FOSTER, of Lyman, performed the duties of Marshal. Prayer was made by Prof. SANBORN, and after music the Marshal introduced the class orator, EDWARD DE FORREST, of Albany, N. Y., who consumed more than an hour, to the great pleasure of a large and appreciative audience. In closing, he spoke with patriotic earnestness of the duties which the class owed to their country, in a manner that called forth the heartiest applause. WILLIAM S. BURNHAM, of Manchester, followed with a humorous poem, which put the audience in the best of spirits. Then came the Chronicles, by ALBERT P. CHARLES, of Manchester, which were well received, though many of the circumstances were of course not much known beyond the limits of the various classes. A very interesting and meritorious feature of the exercises was the Prophecies, given by JOHN P. BARTLETT, of Weare, who, with evident satisfaction, traced out the future careers of his fellow-classmates. ELIAS W. HOWE, of Danvers, Mass., then made the address to President SMITH, who, in reply, thanked the class for the uniform courtesies they had invariably extended to him, and hoped that as they went forth into the world they would always so conduct as to be included among the worthiest sons of Dartmouth.

HANOVER, Thursday, July 21, 1864.

At 9 o'clock the alumni again assembled at the Chapel, in accordance with the adjournment of yesterday. Judge BONNEY, of New-York, the new President of the association, occupied the chair. After the transaction of some general business, the presiding officer called for whatever remarks gentlemen present should see proper to make concerning the alumni who had been taken away by death since the last commencement. Eulogistic references were then made to Rev. Mr. PRICE, of the class of 1793, WILLIAM NUTTING, of the class of 1807, and Rev. Mr. WOODWARD, of the class of 1826. Hon. JOHN AIKEN, of Andover, Mass., spoke briefly concerning Hon. DAVID BRONSON, of class of 1819, and another gentleman of Hon. Justice WILLARD, of the class of 1811. Hon. DANIEL W. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, referred tenderly to the lamented Professor PUTNAM, who was one of his classmates. Professor PATTERSON, now a member of Congress, then paid a glowing tribute of respect to the "unreturning brave" who had gone forth from the ranks of the children of Dartmouth. With his usual eloquence he recalled the memories of HASKELL and CLARK, of CRANDELL and HUTCHINS, of FROST and TRACY, and many others who had esteemed it a pleasure to die for their country and to sleep for her flag. "Let us," he said in closing, "mark their names with a "star of red," that they may be transmitted to posterity as among the most priceless jewels of Dartmouth College."

President BONNEY then spoke briefly of Dr. ADAMS MOORE of the class of 1822.

Upon the conclusion of the meeting, a procession was formed in front of the college, which included President SMITH, ex-President LORD, the officers and professors of the college, distinguished strangers, the Alumni, and the various classes of the academical and scientific departments. Hall's Band, of Boston, discoursed inspiriting music, while Col. A. O. BREWSTER, of the Class of 1843, performed the duties of Marshal. Arriving at the church, and the large assembly being seated, an impressive prayer was offered by President SMITH, followed by a voluntary from the band.

At 11 o'clock, the young gentlemen, twenty-four in number, who had been selected by lot from the graduating class, commenced the delivery of their orations. On the platform were President SMITH, ex-President LORD, the officers and professors of the College, and distinguished civil and literary gentlemen from abroad. The exercises of the graduating class consumed the time until half-past two. The subjects presented were varied and interesting, and were treated in a manner which indicated decided talent and close application to study. The valedictory, on account of superior scholarship, was given to HOMER TAYLOR FULLER, of Lempster, whose theme was "Rational and Irrational Doubt."

The title of Master of Arts was given to the thirteen members of past graduating classes. The following honorary degrees were then announced: That of A. M. upon John S. Eldridge, John J. Bell, Josiah B. Chickering, Jonathan E. Brown, Thomas Ball, Asa A. Gardner and V. H. Deane; that of D. D. upon Rev. Levi Spalding, Missionary in Ceylon; Rev. Joseph C. Bodwell, of Woburn, Mass., and Rev. Ezra E. Adams, of Philadelphia; that of L.L. D. upon ex-President Nathan Lord, and Benjamin Labaree, President of Middlebury College. The band rendered some of the finest music at intervals during the performance of the programme. In closing, ex-President LORD offered a fervent prayer.

The procession was then reformed and the march taken up to the Dartmouth Hotel, where the triennial dinner of the Alumni was to be observed. As we write, this attractive feature of the commencement is being enjoyed.

The present graduating class numbers forty-nine students, and is exactly of the size of the class of last year. Since the freshmen year of 1860 one hundred and one gentlemen have been connected with the class, but the war and other causes did not allow quite half of this number to graduate. Of the fifty-two who severed their connection with the class twenty-five entered the army, of whom six died in the service of their country. The average age of those who have to-day received the honors of the college is twenty-three years. Of this number eight propose to enter the ministry, fifteen the law profession and twelve the study of medicine; while there is a prospect of five teachers, two business men and one architect; six are undecided as to their future course.

The Exercises at Hamilton College.

From the Utica Herald, July 21.

Gathered once more at the feet of their Alma Mater, the wise alumni yesterday listened to the annual address and poem from two among the most respected of their number. Rev. W. C. KNOX, of Rome, of the class of 1850, presided, and the opening prayer was by Rev. F. M. ELLINWOOD, of the class of 1849. The glee club of the class of '66 furnished music.

Hon. CHAS. P. KIRKLAND, of the class of 1816, was orator.

Next came the poem by Prof. EDWARD NORTH, of the class of '41.

The necrological report followed the poem, and was read by Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON. We give an abstract of it:

NECROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1863–'4.

Class of 1816.—PHILANDER BENNETT, born in Catskill, N. Y., April 29, 1795, died in Buffalo, N. Y., July 22, 1863.

THEODORE SEDGWICK GOLD, born in Whitesboro, N. Y., July 23, 1796, died in Utica, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1863.

Class of 1821.—FREDERICK AUGUSTUS FENN, born in Harpersfield, N. Y., in 1800, died in Merton, Wis., July 31, 1861.

Class of 1825.—GEORGE ALEXANDER STANSBERRY, born in New-York, April 17, 1805, died in Baldwinsville, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1863.

Class of 1832.—JOHN DEAN, born in Deansville, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1813, died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1863.

Class of 1837.—HENRY HOVEY COSSENS, born in New-Hartford, N. Y., July 30, 1819, died in New-York, Feb. 24, 1864.

Class of 1859.—HUBERT FRANCIS PEEBLES, born in Oriskany Falls, N. Y., in 1834, died near Pleasant Hill, La., in 1864.

Class of 1862.—HENRY HASTINGS CURRAN, born in Utica, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1841, died "in the Wilderness," Va., May 5, 1864.

LANSFORD STUART PAGE, born in Sangerfield, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1837, died in Avon, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1863.

Class of 1863.—CHARLES ABBOTT BUTTS, born in Sheffield, Ohio, May 19, 1837, died in Spotsylvania, Penn., May 10, 1864.

Finally the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

OFFICERS.—*President.*—Rev. L. Merrill Miller, Ogdensburgh.

Vice-President.—Hon. Othniel S. Williams, Clinton; Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, New-York; Rev. Wm. E. Knox, Rome.

Executive Committee.—Rev. Charles Jerome, Prof. Anson J. Upson, Prof. Henry P. Bristol, Rev. David A. Holbrook, Hon. Henry M. Burchard, Rev. Charles E. Knox, Edward Curren, Esq., Rev. Albert Erdman, Dr. John C. Gallup, Dr. Henry M. Paine, Andrew W. Mills, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. A. Delos Gridley.

Recording Secretary and Necrologist.—Prof. Edward North.

Treasurer.—Hon. Joseph S. Avery.

Orator.—Rev. Henry A. Nelson, D. D., St. Louis, Mo., (Class of 1840.)

Poet.—Rev. William J. Erdman, Fayetteville, N. Y., Class of 1856.)

On Thursday the Commencement Exercises proper took place in accordance with the following programme:

MORNING PROGRAMME.

1. Oration—The Strength of Division, Charles P. Arnold.
2. Oration—God in History, Wallace B. Childs.
3. Rhetorical Oration—Thought Essential to Eloquence, George Bayless.
4. Oration—Social Culture an Index of Civilization, Willard A. Cobb.
5. Oration—Music, James M. Craig.
6. Oration—The Beneficence of Nature, Charles T. Dering.
7. Classical Orator, with the Pruyn Medal Oration—The duties of educated Young Men to the State in Time of War, Theodore P. Gardner.
8. Oration—The Relations of Knowledge to Poetry, R. Allison Elmer.
9. High Oration—Mirabeau, William H. Fisher.
10. Oration—Universal Unreal, Ward Hunt, Jr.
11. Ethical Oration—Reason and Faith, William Hutton, Jr.
12. Oration—Tennyson's Maud, H. Dublin Jenkins.
13. Oration—The Lessons Nature Teaches, Theodore F. Jessup.
14. High Oration—The Prophecy of the Unattained, John J. Lewis.
15. Legal Orator, with the Head Medal Oration—The Character and Statesmanship of Alexander Hamilton, Willard Peck.

AFTERNOON PROGRAMME.

16. Oration—The Power of Mind over Matter, Payson H. Miner.
17. Oration—The Battle field a Test of Character, John S. Parkhurst.
18. High Oration—The Outward World the Answer of the Inward, Frank W. Plant.
19. Scientific Oration—The Development Theory, William B. Rising.
20. Oration—The Martyr Spy of 1775, Kendrick S. Putnam.
21. Oration—A Combination of Morals and Intellect Essential to Success, Darius C. [illegible].
22. Oration—The Democratic Source of Reform, Henry M. Simmons.
23. Oration—Money as a Measure of Value, Stephen Terry.
24. Oration—Radicalism, Solon M. Terry.
25. Oration—Character Developed by Emergencies, Henry Tompkins.

26—High Oration—Causes of the Mexican War, Albert P. Worthington.

Candidates for the Second Degree—27. Oration, Charles M. Davis. 28. Oration, William W. Wetmore.

Degrees Conferred.

29. Valedictory Oration—Conservatism and Radicalism in Education, Elihu Root.

DEGREES CONFIRMED.

A. B., (Honorary.)—Sherman Dwight Canfield.

A. B., (Ex gratia.)—Philip Clinton Curran, Alfred Ayre Morse, Erva Barton Wood.

A. M., (Honorary.)—Lucus Harrison Cheney, Baldwinsville; David Madison Crania, Ogdensburgh; Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Honolulu; [illegible] Gordon, Port Hope, C. W.; William G. Brounson, Jamaica, L. I.

Ph. D., (Honorary.)—Dr. H. P. Sartwell, Penn Yan.

S. T. D.—Rev. James Glentworth Butler, Philadelphia; Rev. Ezra H. Gillett, New-York; Rev. Samuel Miner Campbell, Utica; Rev. Edward Strong, New-Haven.

LL. D.—Hon. Henry E. Davies, New-York; Hon. George William Clinton, Buffalo; Hon. Anson Stowel Miller, Rockford, Ill.

Psi Upsilon Convention.

The thirty-first annual convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity was held on Tuesday, the 19th inst., with the Psi Chapter at Hamilton College. During the day several very important business sessions were held, and at one of them it was reported arrangements were made for honoring in some suitable manner the members of the society who have been killed in the war. There was a large attendance of representatives from all parts of the Union. In the evening the members and their friends crowded one of the churches of Clinton, to hear the literary exercises. Hon. C. M. DE PAW, of Albany, presided, and gracefully introduced the orator, Mr. C. D. WARNER, of the Hartford *Press*, and the poet, Mr. F. M. FINCH, of Ithaca. Both the oration and poem were of the first order of merit and excellence. The poet, justly called "Yale's Best," enchained his auditors with the kindling spirit and rich flow of his verse. After the exercises the members partook of their annual supper, and at 4 A. M. separated.

THE EXTRAORDINARY DEATH OF SONGBIRDS IN CALIFORNIA.—One of the unaccountable phenomena of 1864 has been the immense multitudes of song-birds which have been driven upon the cultivated lands of California during the month of May. In the southern counties thousands upon thousands of robins, linnets, thrushes, canaries, orioles, humming-birds, finches, blackbirds, magpies, sparrows, &c., have swarmed round houses and gardens, destroying the fruit and vegetables, and then dropping down dead near wells and pools of water. The mortality among them has been extraordinary, and is supposed to have been caused by their being driven from the mountains by the April storms of cold, when, not finding food in the valleys and lowlands, they are killed by the hot wind, hunger and the drought. When picked up, sometimes ten and twenty in a lump, they are completely starved and fleshless, being often chased down by boys and cats, and expiring in weak twitties, mournful to the sympathies of the little people who lay them in their graves.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

YACHT RACE.—On Wednesday next a match race between the yachts *Restless*, 20 tons, owned by Ex-Commodore JONES, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and the *Annie Laurie*, 30 tons, owned by Mr. MCMONIES, will take place for the sum of $500 a side, to start from the Club House at the Penny Bridge, pass through Long Island Sound, around Long Island, and return to the starting point. They start at 10 A. M.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

DENMARK AND GERMANY

The Great Party Battle in England.

The Foreign Policy of the Palmerston Government.

The Ministry Arraigned Before Both Houses of Parliament.

Speeches of Russell, Palmerston, Disraeli, Cobden and Gladstone.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

We give, in a condensed form, some of the principal speeches in both Houses of the British Parliament, on the recent motions of censure brought against the Government, in connection with the Dano-German question.

The subject was brought up in the House of Lords on the 8th inst., and, after Lord Malmesbury, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Brougham, and others had spoken, Lord Russell began his reply. After giving a history of the earlier negotiations,

Lord Russell said: With regard to this case, here were forty millions of Germans excited and eager to establish a separate State of German subjects under the King of Denmark. The noble Earl seems to think it was entirely an object of ambition, in order to get possession of the harbor of Kiel, that the Germans have made these efforts and expressed such sympathy with the inhabitants of Holstein; but I cannot say it was merely an object of ambition. I believe there was an earnest feeling in the German people that the German subjects of the King of Denmark did not possess the rights they ought to have—that they did not enjoy that protection which they ought to enjoy, and that, with a view of rescuing them from what they considered a state of degradation and inequality, they first adopted this question which has now become so popular. But then it had a material influence on the decision of the question. It was impossible after the German armies had entered Holstein and Schleswig, and they had made a declaration of the independence of the Duchies and the succession of the Prince of Augustenburg, to consider the question in the same position as it had been before. It was impossible to restore the integrity of the Duchies; and not only had a strong feeling arisen amongst the people, but it had become a decided and established wish for their separation from Denmark, and their existence as a separate State. The Emperor of the French has noticed this matter, partly because of his great knowledge of the state of Europe and the different countries of Europe, and if we had attempted after the entry of the German troops and the proclamation of a separate sovereignty, and had been successful in driving the Germans out of Holstein by force, there would have been an assembling of the Diet and a declaration of independence; and if we had been so unwise as to attempt to go to war we should have had to govern the country by military force, and subdue the German inhabitants of Holstein by force, in order to reduce them again under the dominion of Denmark. That was an attempt which it did not become the English Government to make. And besides that, there is a question which the noble earl has put, whether there was a time when we could have said to the German Sovereigns they must not enter Holstein and Schleswig.

The Earl of Malmesbury—Schleswig.

Earl Russell—Although that is a question upon which I can conceive two answers might have been given, yet it was a question which implied so much hazard—which was encompassed with difficulties on every side—which was so likely to lead, in the state of excitement and enthusiasm of the German people, to a war, as my noble friend has said, against the whole German people united, and was a risk so great without the proclaimed assistance of Russia and France—that I believe Her Majesty's Government could hardly have been justified in coming before an English Parliament and the English people, and declaring they had committed this country to all those dangers in the hope and in the chance that our attempt might have been successful, and that Germany would have yielded to it. Any one concerned in those negotiations must have seen that it was really not the wish of Prussia or Austria to depart from the treaty of 1852. On the contrary, it was apparent that it was with the greatest reluctance that they declined to be bound by the precise terms of that treaty. It would hereafter be open to any one who was disposed to depart from that treaty to follow the example that was thus set. While they exulted in the popularity of the German armies on entering Schleswig, the Austrian Government were too cautious not to perceive that there were other nationalities whose pride might be roused and invitation might by invited, by the departure from the treaty of 1852. The Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, however, yielded to the strong popular impulse, not being willing that the minor States should take the lead. I could not but contrast the conduct of the present Emperor of Russia with that of the Emperor Nicholas in 1848. The reason of the difference is, I believe, a certain sympathy with Austria and Prussia. They all dreaded the advance of popular democracy in Germany, and were willing to sacrifice Denmark in order to carry with them German popularity. My belieff is, that although this may be an easy topic for a popular attack, any Government in our place would have an equal difficulty, caused by the excited state of Germany and the determination of Austria and Prussia, rather to yield to the current. As regards that, we have adapted our course in each case to circumstances. I may quote a remark of Rousseau, that the science of government was the science of combinations, applications and exceptions, according to time, place, and circumstances. You can have no invariable rule; it must be guided by the circumstances of each case. There was a passage in M. Thiers's "History of the French Empire," which was pregnant with instruction on the present question. After describing the partitions of territory agreed upon by the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander at Tilsit, he observed that none of these projects were destined to be realised. If that were the case when so many mighty monarchs agreed, was it surprising that a treaty which was completely artificial, and opposed to the feelings of a large number of the inhabitants of Denmark, should have failed in the result? The noble Earl opposite said we had no principle in our foreign policy. We have one principle, and that is non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations [hear, hear.] The noble Earl has asked what is the principle of our foreign policy. There is one principle of general application as useful to mankind as any—that is non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and therefore it was soon after I first accepted the seals of the Foreign Office that the question of Italy came before us. Her Majesty's Government then decided that the people of Italy should be free to dispose of their own destinies—that they were the best judges as to what government they should have; and that declaration, following the representations made by the Emperor of France, was a complete decision of the question, and no attempt has been made since then to disturb the unity and independence of Italy, which Her Majesty's Government was glad to see established. [Hear.] Then with reference to the great civil war in America, which unhappily continues, there has been a great deal of sympathy on one side and on the other; and I cannot but perceive that the noble Lords on the other side of the House have a very strong sympathy with the South, and would allow the Confederates every advantage. That was obvious in respect to the neutrality proclamation, and in our desire to stop the sending out of expeditions from Liverpool to attack the other belligerent. But it was not intended by the other side of the House to allow neutrality to be observed. Her Majesty's Government, however, proceeded on the principles of justice proceeded on the principles of right and of duty to each of the belligerents. [Hear, hear.] They took care that such expeditions should not sail; they took care the vessels were seized, and if they had not been so seized I am fully convinced we should be now engaged in a war against the United States. [Cheers.] The general principles we have pursued with reference to Germany and Denmark are such as may be pursued by any Government; and if I am to plead to this indictment that has been brought against us, all I can say is we are guilty of endeavoring to promote peace, to promote justice, and that we are guilty of promoting freedom in Europe and in the world. [Loud applause.]

THE DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

The debate in the House of Commons commenced on the afternoon of the 4th of July. Shortly after 4 o'clock, Mr. Disraeli rose to move his resolution. In voting a vote of censure on the Government he said that nearly all the great wars of Europe had been wars of succession, and, unfortunately, the war now going on between Denmark and Germany came under this category. Unfortunately the efforts of the Great Powers to avoid this result, and the celebrated treaty of 1852, had proved abortive. That treaty was one which well deserved the respect of all the Powers. It was simple in terms; its objects were singularly unselfish and unambitious, and the settlement effected by it had been recognized by all the Powers. Under that treaty England incurred no legal responsibility or engagements, except that entered into by France; but if he considered moral obligations, those of France towards Denmark were of no ordinary character. To France Denmark had proved herself a most faithful and devoted ally; and at St. Helena, the great Napoleon, reviewing his marvelous career, bore testimony to the fidelity of Saxony and Denmark; whilst on the other hand England found Denmark a gallant and formidable foe. It might, then, be asked, why was the relation of France to Denmark now so singularly free from embarrassment, and that of England so embarrassed and so full of trouble and mortification? The answer was that the affairs of this country must have been very much mismanaged. [Hear, hear.] In September the Foreign Secretary began to think, as a wise and cautious Minister, that it was time to be prepared. He consulted the French Government on the threatening attitude of Germany, arguing that France and England should offer to the Germans their good offices, and remind them that any attack upon Denmark would be an infraction of the Treaty of 1852. That suggestion, although it had been made by France itself a few months ago, was coldly received and at last declined. Now, what were the causes of the change on the part of France? There had been an insurrection in Poland which had engaged the serious consideration of the two Governments. Previous Governments had to consider this question, and they had determined that they could not interfere to restore Poland, and that any interference without action would be derogatory to England. [Cheers.] In 1832, the Foreign Secretary of the Government, who came to this sound decision, was the present Prime Minister; and when the question was raised in 1853 at Vienna, the representative of England was the present Foreign Secretary. England might, therefore, feel glad that her interests were entrusted to two Ministers who possessed an intimate acquaintance with the whole subject. In England the Polish question was regarded with deep regret as a dark blot on the nineteenth century; but in France it was regarded as a political and practical question, and that it would be the highest honor to France to restore Poland. An insurrection in Poland was regarded very differently in France to what it was in England. In France it went home to the hearts of the people, and the sagacious ruler of that country, feeling himself in a most delicate position, acted with great reserve. In 1855 he had suggested to England to follow up the war with Russia for the sake of Poland. Our Foreign Secretary acted very differently. He called on all the Powers, great and small, to serve a notice of ejectment upon Russia. It was not, therefore, strange that these dispatches of the noble lord had a great effect in France. Identical notes were sent to Russia, to which Russia replied with indignation and sarcasm. The French Government, having acted hitherto with great reserve, thought that there was only one course—that of action; but her Majesty's Government then fell back upon the traditional policy of the country; they placed the French Emperor in a false position, both as regards Poland and his own subjects; and it was not surprising that he hesitated, in September, to place himself in a similar position as regards Germany. The French Minister replied to this effect, and declined to place his Government in the same undignified position, unless her Majesty's Government were prepared to go further if necessary, and not be content with an evasive reply from Austria and Prussia, as they had been from Russia. That suggestion of the first Minister the Foreign Secretary ought to have seriously considered, and not have committed themselves too strongly to any decided course of action. Instead of that, the Foreign Secretary reiterated more strongly than ever the value which Government attached to the independence and integrity of Denmark, to insist more forcibly than ever that the German Powers were bound to respect it, and to declare in the strongest possible terms that they would not recognize, and could not remain indifferent to the Federal execution in Holstein. In November, too, important events occurred, altogether changing the relations of the case. The Emperor of the French, finding his position painful from the conduct of the English Government, proposed a general Congress. He wished to anticipate the events which he foresaw were about to happen, and he wished to retrieve himself from the false position in which he had been placed with respect to Poland. As a general principle, it was not desirable to anticipate action by a Congress, and he had thought the Government had acted wisely in declining it; but he was bound to say that if he had been aware at the time, that only a week before Parliament met the Government had proposed to France to undertake a policy which could only have led to a great European war, he should have expressed a different opinion. Whether that refusal was wise or not, there could not be two opinions as to the character of that refusal, which was offensive in the extreme. [Loud cheers.] It was a pity that some of that curt and rude frankness had not been administered to Denmark when her fortunes were at stake. [Cheers.] In November, also, the King of Denmark died, and the character of the whole question was changed. It now became an international, not a Federal one, for the Diet had never accepted the accession of the present King of Denmark in Holstein. Again, the Foreign Secretary would have done well to have reflected on his position, and considered his future course. He did no such thing. His tone was not only unchanged, but was more energetic and more minatory toward the German Powers. There were two courses open to it, both intelligible, both honorable. The French Government at once informed Denmark that, if attacked by Germany, France would not assist. If England had done so that would have been intelligible and honorable. Great as the necessity might be regretted, that course would have been consistent with sound policy. The other course he was bound to say was one that he would not have advised, for he would have adopted the prudent and honorable course of France. If the Government, however, thought that the case was one which threatened the balance of power in Europe, they were justified in acting with vigor; but they had adopted a policy unheard of in the history of England. It was one of menaces never accomplished, and promises never fulfilled; but there never was a Minister who wrote with such spirit, or displayed so prominently the phantom of proud courage. [Cheers.] A special envoy was sent to Copenhagen, and his instructions were to insist upon the integrity of Denmark, the maintenance of the Treaty of 1852, and the fulfilment of the engagements by Austria, Prussia and Denmark. This was the policy of the Government. It was still unchanged, although France had frankly avowed that she would not assist the Danes if they were involved in a war with Germany. Well, notwithstanding all these efforts, all these menaces, the Federal execution took place in Holstein; and that was a proof of the influence of the Government in Europe. Then the Government went supplicating France in a state of complete panic. They said that they were willing to act with France. He had no doubt they were. ["Oh, oh."] He was not disputing their wisdom; he was only showing their intense incapacity. To this plaintive appeal the French Government said that it agreed that, unless the two Governments could act in concert, war was imminent. But it could say no more than it had previously done, and it was a great pity that the English Government had rejected the Emperor's proposal for a congress. Well, after this rejection, the Foreign Secretary at once proceeded to indite the fiercest despatch that he had yet written to the German Governments. He would now show how Government had all this time acted with respect to Denmark. They urged Denmark to revoke the patent, giving Holstein a separate constitution. The patent was revoked in consequence, and in order to avoid the Federal execution; but that execution was completed, and the Danes were advised not to resist it on the ground that if Schleswig was attacked they would be in a better position to demand the aid of the other great powers. All through the Foreign Secretary was most obtrusive with his advice, and allowed Denmark to do nothing without his counsel. Denmark was warned on more than one occasion that unless this advice was taken she would be left to encounter the hostility of Germany, and when it was taken she was finally told that the responsibility of commencing hostilities now rested with Germany. Well, Schleswig was invaded, and the Foreign Secretary now warned the German Powers that the question had become international, and redoubled the vigor and urgency of his menaces. What did the Government then do? They again hurried to Paris; but to their appeal the French Government replied that it did not wish to provoke a reply from Austria of the character of that received from Russia, to be treated with the same indifference. On this the Foreign Minister made up his mind to offer to go to war on behalf of Denmark, if France would; but the French Minister pointed out that, if France interfered, she would become an object of general suspicion, and that the war would involve all the Continent, and that the Emperor must for the present decline to accept any engagement. One word with respect to the conference, the only result of which had been six weeks wasted. In that conference Government had made two propositions of importance. One was to guarantee Denmark, and make it the scene of the same unhappiness and rivalry as Turkey; the other was a compromise, after rejecting the Treaty of London and every other stipulation which the Foreign Secretary had insisted upon in his dispatches; but in spite of all these concessions the conference was a failure. The result was, that the policy of Government had failed, the influence of the country was lowered, and the securities for peace diminished. The influence of England rested on the belief that the resources of England were great, and its policy moderate and steadfast. But what were the consequences of the policy of Government? Twice within twelve months it had been repulsed at St. Petersburgh, and twice it had vainly supplicated at Paris. It had menaced Austria, but Austria regarded its menaces with indifference; it had threatened Prussia, but Prussia had received its threats with contempt, and its dispatches had passed over the Federal Diet like the wind. Every form of diplomacy had been exhausted; but he did not grudge the Foreign Minister the sneers of St. Petersburgh, or the smiles of Paris, but he was astonished that if he had been baffled in the conference he should come to Parliament and complain of the infidelity of Prussia and the fickleness of Austria. There was only one touch wanting to the picture; and the noble Lord and the First Minister had supplied that when he deplored the vices of his victim and reproached Denmark with her obstinacy in rejecting the arbitration, for which she could get no guarantee that the neutral Powers would enforce that arbitration, if it were in her favor. The result was that Russia was alienated, and France estranged, and the country on the brink of a war with Germany; but Government had not felt ashamed to pursue a policy which had lowered the dignity of the country, and then come to Parliament and say that England could not act because she had no allies. [Cheers.] On a former occasion the noble Lord the First Minister had asked tauntingly, what is your policy? It was no business of Parliament nor of the Opposition to suggest a foreign policy to the Government, but he would tell the noble Lord what his policy would have been, and he trusted that by it the honor of England would not have been stained by pledges and expectations which ought never to have been made by prudent or wise statesmen; but whilst the honor of England and the peace of Europe had been stained by the noble Lord, his policy would not have been one of incessant interference, of menaces never intended to be accomplished, or of expectations never meant to be fulfilled; and he trusted that he should never have to come to Parliament and announce that the country could not act because it had no allies. [Cheers.] He trusted that, however, even in such a strait as this, England would, if necessary, rise in the magnitude of her strength to conquer triumphantly the objects for which men lived and nations existed; but he for one would never consent to a war to extricate a ministry from the consequences of its mismanagement, and in that spirit he had drawn up his resolutions in the spirit of the address to the Crown at the beginning of the session, and in the interests of peace. [Enthusiastic cheers.] The right honorable gentleman, in conclusion, moved the resolutions, which have already been published.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could assure the House that the Government had no desire to shrink from any responsibility that attached to it. He was not astonished that honorable members like Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Kinglake, who were mindful of the honor of the House, had desired to substitute resolutions for resolutions of the right honorable gentleman, which had no policy at all. The gravamen of the charges of the right honorable gentleman were, that France, which at one time was disposed to act cordially with us with respect to Denmark, had been alienated and changed her policy, because she had been deserted with respect to Poland, and placed in a false position in the eyes of her subjects. He would, however, read to the House the words of the French Minister, who had represented the danger of the course of the German Powers and its consequences in words far stronger than any ever used by his noble friend the Foreign Secretary. Again, the right honorable gentleman charged his noble friend with having declined the proposal for a general Congress in a curt and offensive manner. But now did he regard it himself? How did this master of diplomatic courtesy, this statesman, so studious of the feelings of his neighbors, speak of it? Why, on the 4th of February, in the debate on the address, the right honorable gentleman characterized it as an "adroit manœuvre." [Cheers.] He then proceeded to show that Mr. Disraeli had not fairly quoted the dispatches, and had striven to mislead the House. He charged him with having cited the dispatches of Earl Russell with respect to the right of the Diet to regulate the succession in Holstein as referring to the Federal execution. The right honorable gentleman had charged Government with having urged the Danes to make concessions, and then abandoned her when she made them. The answer was that no concession was urged upon Denmark but in common with the other Powers; and, again, that the concessions were made so late that they were no longer available. It was too much that, for the sake of wounding the Government, imputations should be fixed on England, which she ought not to bear. The word of England was her bond, whatever Government was in office; and the right honorable gentleman, if he succeeded in his object, would find himself bound by the interpretation which he had put upon the dispatch of Government. The truth of the case was, that, as soon as it was passed, England had urged the Danes to recall the patent of November, which she refused to do until at the eleventh hour, when the Federal troops were on the point of entering the Duchy. He quoted the dispatches of the French and Swedish Governments to show that both these Governments, as well as Russia, had more strongly urged the Danes not to resist the Federal execution in Holstein far more decidedly than Earl Russell. The Government conceived that England had no direct or special interests in the independence of Denmark. France had from traditional ties, as also had Russia, who could not regard with indifference the security of her passage from the Baltic to the Western World. Why then did Government interfere? They interfered for reasons which he hoped would always influence the conduct of every English Government—to prevent the shedding of blood, and for the maintenance of peace in Europe. England could not remain indifferent or inactive without making some efforts to avert it. The right honorable gentleman with incontestable logic laid down that with France, Russia, and England united, war was impossible in Europe. Why, the whole of the efforts of Government had been directed to obtain the unity of France, Russia, and England on this question. They recognized the truth of this fact quite as well as the right honorable gentleman; and it was not their fault that they had failed to induce These Powers to take the same view of the treaty of London to which they were equally parties with England. The Government still believed that if the treaty of 1852 could have been supported the present difficulties would have been obviated; and they were ready to accept all the responsibility of having tried as long as it was possible the treaty of 1852. He should like to know what the right hon. gentleman would have done, and to dive into his inmost thoughts, but he concealed them with the tenacity of a miser hiding his precious treasure. The fault of the present complication was due, not to those who were ready to adhere to their engagements, but to those who were the first to depart from them. He contended that both France and Russia were entitled to decide for themselves what they would, under the present circumstances, do with respect to the treaty of 1852; but it was not fair, after they had declined to support it, to lay the blame of the failure at the door of the English Government, which was most anxious to maintain it. The right hon. gentleman lastly charged the Government with having betrayed Denmark in the conference; but it was incontestable that the Danes would never agree to the personal union of Holstein and Schleswig; and until the Government had ascertained that they would prefer to cede Holstein altogether, they had never suggested that they should make a territorial concession. The House must recollect that a war would become general; and although there might be objects which were worthy of that contingency, it was one from which the boldest would shrink. England could not go single-handed into war on behalf of the treaty of 1852 without having fully ascertained the intentions of the other parties to it; and they must also take into consideration that if they had supported the extreme views of Denmark they would have trampled the wishes and feelings of the people of Holstein and Schleswig under foot. He had now shown how truly the right hon. gentleman had quoted the dispatches, he had replied to his charges, and he now asked frankly the House to meet his challenge. Now, what were the resolutions of the right honorable gentleman? They were the result of a week's incubation by the right honorable gentleman and all the talent of his party. It was clear that their first object was to put an end to the existence of the Government, but the House was entitled to ask what would be the policy of those who desired to be installed in their places. They had failed to avert war, but it would be in all time an honor to them that the voice of England was exerted in the cause of justice and moderation, and on behalf of the weak against the strong. He would appeal to the words of Mr. Canning in 1823, and it would be disingenuous to deny that the feelings and the pride of the country had received a blow at the failure of these efforts. But he did not believe that the influence of the country was lowered. That was not the tone of those countries which were friendly to the Government, but it was the language of a portion of the foreign press, and would seem that the resolutions were nothing better than a repetition of the almost ribald language of a few obscure German papers. [Cheers.] It was from their inspiration that the right honorable gentleman derived his inspiration, and from such quarters drew his views of English policy. On their part it was natural enough; but it was astonishing that the right honorable gentleman should import such trash and recommend it to the House of Commons as a guide for the foreign policy of the country. Even if it were true, it was the first time that the House of Commons had been called upon for the sake of displacing a Government to record the dishonor and humiliation of the country. Why should not the right hon. gentleman adopt the course of their forefathers, and move an address to the Crown, declaring that its Ministers had forfeited the confidence of Parliament? Why, because he dared not raise that simple issue. Instead of this simple issue, the right hon. gentleman had drawn up a resolution which might be sufficient for the object, but which, whilst transfixing Government, would also transfix the heart of the country. He, however, trusted that the House would not be led astray, and, even if it did not approve of the conduct of the Government, at least reject a resolution which both self-respect and patriotism must emphatically reject.

Mr. Cobden said that they were indebted to those who had moved amendments for enlarging the scope of the debate. The member for Warwickshire had raised the issue whether the House should adopt the policy of war or not. The right honorable gentleman who brought forward the motion had not confined himself to fact, but had sought the region of prophecy. Whether they were to be lowered in the esteem of nations would probably depend on their future conduct, though he admitted that as far as the Foreign Office was concerned, they did not stand in a very satisfactory position; but, so far from the securities for peace being endangered, he considered that the complete failure and break-down of our diplomatic machinery would not only have the effect of transferring the control of the foreign policy of this country from the dark recess of the Foreign Office to the light of the House of Commons, but that it really afforded a sort of guarantee for the maintenance of peace. He characterized the policy of Government as futile, marked with the grossest ignorance of the motives and even the passions of foreign diplomatists and foreign nations, and as utterly servile. Our system of negotiation had proved an utter failure; and the diplomatic action of the gentlemen sitting round that celebrated table at the Foreign Office has been of so futile a character, affecting as they did the interest of something like a million of people, whose consent to their proceedings was not asked, that, in all probability, no successful conference would be held hereafter. Passing to the main question, he reminded the House that the Danish Government had disgusted the Schleswigers by forcing them to use the Danish language instead of the German; and undoubtedly at the bottom of the dispute there lay a real grievance, and eventually the Government of Germany, fearing that there might be a revolutionary movement in favor of the Schleswig-Holstein people, determined to act; but, being a slow body, before any action took place upon their part Prussia and Austria stepped in and proceeded to act on their own account. Those two Governments had been playing the demi-god to the German people, and with many there were none so popular as a sceptred demi-god. He would not trouble the House with any quotation from the Blue Books, but would read the celebrated manifest of the Holy Alliance, Austria, Prussia and Russia, in 1821, which declared that "all reforms, in legislation or otherwise, should emanate from those whom God had placed over the people. But the whole political state of Europe had changed, and the pressure of the people, and not the will of the sovereign, was the power which caused political change. When these Powers stepped in what were we to do? We were right in offering mediation; and we were told in Holy Writ that the path of the peacemaker was attended by blessings; but when we set up the office of mediation we did not seem to know the line which separated the peacemaker from the partisan. Nothing could be more unfortunate for the cause of peace. We allowed ourselves to be betrayed into menaces without duly weighing our power to carry those menaces into effect. There was a policy of menace used by those who talked about sending our fleet here or there; and he regretted that there were those in another place who talked in that strain—a strain of what he termed incendiarism rather than of calm judgment. He reminded the House that the blockade of the Baltic would only have the effect in Europe of sending the products of a country over the Continent by railway, and thus enhancing the price. For protecting our own shores we were omnipotent, but our power on the Continent would be little or nothing. He believed that the German people had a sincere sympathy with Schleswig-Holstein. Were they to fight 40,000,000 of the German race for the purpose of preserving to Denmark a small piece of land. He doubted our power to create any great effect upon Germany, considering the occupation of an enormous number of troops in India, China, Japan, New-Zealand, the West Indies, and other places, to say nothing of the dispersion of their forces in various garrisons in different parts of the world. There was an old proverb that dispersion was weakness, and concentration strength; and he asked whether the dispersion of the British forces did not disparage our menaces in the eyes of foreign nations. Yet it was in those circumstances that they asked other nations to join with them in going to war with Germany; and we even asked Russia to join us in such a scheme. Only last August, Lord Russell, at Glasgow, denounced Russia in terms little short of declaring war against her, and in four months he asked her to join us in a war against Germany. Did they call that a policy? [Opposition cheers.] The fact was, we were only saved from going to war, not by our ministers, but by the wisdom of the Emperor of the French. They could fight their own battles with a just cause against the whole world; but he deprecated going to war, conjoined even with France; and he pointed out the disastrous effects of a war upon the industrial pursuits and the commercial pursuits of this great country. He did not himself believe that there were fifty members in the House who would support a war policy; and, speaking to those who might shortly be called upon to undertake the cares of office, he must say that he thought they were very wrong in trying to kill Lord Palmerston, politically speaking, because he did the work of the Conservative party far better than Lord Derby; and he firmly believed that he was determined, when the period of his political dissolution arrived, to hand over the reins of Government to the Conservative party as his natural successors. [Laughter. A voice: "Reform."] Oh, no, they don't go out on questions of reform; it is you do that. [Great Laughter.] But with respect to foreign policy, he could trace, with the Marquis D'Azeglio, all the wars, revolutions and disturbances of the people in various nations, to what was termed the settlement of Europe, but what he called the unsettlement of Europe, was in 1815, by the Treaty of Vienna. He utterly ridiculed the idea of the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe by England, because, as he had shown them, if it was to be maintained by physical force, we had not the power to do so. [Hear.] If any country had a right to our assistance he said Venice, by her ancient traditions, by her commercial relations, and by her existence of 1,000 years, had the greatest claim of any country upon us; yet the silent seal of England was attached to the treaty which handed Venice over to Austria. His opinion was that they should avoid interfering in all Continental quarrels, and his hope was that the present discussion would produce a total reform in our foreign policy. The present system of diplomacy had broken down; our Foreign Office had lost its credit with foreign countries; [Conservative cheers]; foreign nations would look upon our Foreign Office in future with distrust, if not with contempt (Opposition cheers), showing that the real power was in the House of Commons, and the necessary consequence was that a change was unavoidable. He had studiously avoided entering into the mere party question, about which he cared very little; but he did feel that the Commons of England should henceforth take care that the Foreign Office should no longer conduct diplomatic negotiations in which experience had shown it was pretty certain to be defeated.

LORD PALMERSTON

began by stating that all doubt as to the object of the motion had been dispersed by the course of the debate. It was now avowed that the vote was to be a vote of no confidence, and to decide which of the two parties was to govern the country. He protested against the attempt to separate Lord Russell from the rest of his colleagues, which was at once most unconstitutional and most unfair. He trusted they would hear no more of personal attacks on Lord Russell, but that any censure which honorable gentlemen might wish to pass would be directed against the whole Cabinet. He also protested against the attempts that had been made to degrade and vilify the country. [Loud cries of "No," and cheers.] Let them prove if they could that the Government was wrong in every step they took, but let them not degrade the country. He denied this on the part of the country. He asserted that England stood as high as ever. [Decisive laughter.] This bill of indictment was singularly brought in by Mr. Disraeli, because each step of the Government was approved by him. He approved of the Treaty of 1852 as wise and prudent, and one for which all the continental Powers congratulated the English Ministers. As to the statement that Prussia dissented he might state, so eager was Prussia for its signature that a special dispatch was sent from Berlin to Chevalier Bunsen, in London, directing him to sign it without making any objection. After referring to the terms of the treaty, especially as regarded its regulation of the succession, and to the discontent arising out of the alleged ill-treatment of the Germans by the Danish ministers, which culminated at last in the Federal execution of Holstein on the death of the late King, he came to the declaration he made at the close of last session, that in the event of invasion Denmark would not be left alone. He denied most decidedly that that declaration would bear the construction that England alone would go to war. Having read the words which have already been often quoted, he said it was quite plain that he referred to concerted action on the part of the other powers of Europe. [Cheers and laughter.] What he was pointing to was a European war, and not a war between England and Germany. But what had been said by Mr. Fitzgerald, which brought out this answer? The honorable gentleman said—if the Government would say that under pretense of Federal rights the Confederation were not to interfere with Danish rights, and if France and Russia would hold similar language, the danger would be averted. The Government did not do that because they felt that the language of the honorable gentleman was too violent, and that the Germans had a right to take Federal execution. He would like to ask those gentlemen who thought we ought to interfere, what was the time when we should have done so. The German invasion took place in the Winter. Was it intended we should have interfered then? But it was said we had used menacing language. That menacing language, he contended, were words of warning. But Mr. Disraeli held that our warnings were wise and judicious because France was with us, up to September. Then, he said, we ought not to have made further menaces when France was not with us. And why was France not with us? Because of our interferences with Poland. But did not the honorable gentleman opposite urge us to interfere in the case of Poland? Why the very course in which we were to interfere was pointed out to us. We should interfere diplomatically, but we never meant to go to war [hear]. The right honorable gentleman said to go to war for Poland would be an act of insanity. Are we to be blamed now because we did not commit an act of insanity? So with regard to the congress. The right honorable gentleman agreed with us that nothing was to be got out of a congress. But to suppose that the policy of France was actuated by these petty piques was to impute to France conduct unworthy of a great country. France was actuated by far different motives, and she never concealed them. She said to us—with you war would be a naval war—with us it would be a military war; our territories touch on the German powers, and a war in our case would complicate Europe. There was great force in that, and they could not press France further. So with regard to Russia. Considering the ties that exist between Russia and the German powers it was not to be wondered at that Russia declined to go to war. There was nothing, therefore, to be done but to invite a conference. But then they were told that the English influence was lowered—we had no influence in Europe. [Cheers.] Why we were invited by the other powers to summon the conference, and at the conference every step proposed by England was concurred in by every one of the neutral Powers. That, he supposed, was no proof that our influence was lowered—that Europe had no confidence in us. [Cheers.] But then it was said that we did not make the treaty of 1852 the basis of the conference. True, we did not—we took a broader basis—the basis of the peace of Europe. Was not that a worthy object? Would it not have been a great aid if we could have succeeded? After detailing the various steps taken at the conference, he said of the last of them—the proposal of arbitration—he said if that had been accepted instead of a vote of censure, all persons would have agreed that we had made a most honorable arrangement, and one securing the peace of Europe. It was said that Lord Russell gave an assurance that he would not propose any other line than that of the Schlei. Lord Russell did not propose any other line, but when every other proposal failed, it would have been pedantic to refuse to propose arbitration merely because the line of the Schlei had been rejected by the Germans. It was true that proposal failed like the rest, but it was not the fault of the Government. He was persuaded that the country at least would look at this question in its broad light, and would not judge of them by the success or failure of a negotiation which was not in their power. [Cheers.] But let him now look to the terms of the resolution. It was said the influence of England had been lowered, and the security for peace thereby diminished. But this resolution was supported by many gentlemen who held that England ought never to interfere at all. What was the use of influence which was never to be exercised—or how could peace be maintained by influence which was only to be exercised within the walls of this House? [Cheers.] He maintained that a country like England could not refrain from interfering in the affairs of Europe. Then it was said that the balance of power was a figment. He maintained, on the other hand, that the balance of power was founded on the nature of man. The balance of power meant the support of the weak against the strong. [Cheers.] The right honorable gentleman admitted this, and he insisted that the Government ought to have obtained the assistance of Russia and France to maintain it. Well, we did our best to secure their assistance, so that the right honorable gentleman has actually pronounced an eulogy upon our policy. We failed, it is true, but we did our best, and we are not responsible for the failure. He denied, therefore, that the influence of England had been lowered. It was asserted, but there was no proof of it. It was a libel on England. [Oh, oh.] Foreign countries might point to this, in treating England as if her influence had been lowered—they might point to this motion—they had themselves recorded the fact. [Cheers.] The influence of a country depended on other things than dispatches. The influence of England depended on its strength, its power to defend itself, its resources, its progress in the arts and sciences. These were the only things that made a country great. [Cheers.] He contended, therefore, that there was no ground for this resolution. As to the amendment of Mr. Kinglake, he had no hesitation in saying he regretted his honorable friend had put it to the House. But no one could say that in adopting it the Government wished to evade the resolution of the right honorable gentleman, of which the real character had been fully brought out in the course of this debate. It was avowed that this was not a censure on an individual act of the Government—it was intended and was meant to oust the Government and to take their places. I do not complain of the object. I do complain of the mode. A straightforward vote of censure would have been better than to put out a resolution which is looped up in 180 pages of blue books. [Laughter.] But if this is to be a vote of no confidence, then the House must look to our general conduct. If they do they will find that during the five years we have carried on the Government this country has been in an unexampled state of prosperity—that more has been done for the material prosperity of England than had been done at any former period; and here at least they stood unassailed and unscathed. [Hear, hear.] He would not go into details, but he must state one or two facts to show what had been done by the Government. [Question, answered by cheers.] This was hardly fair. They have listened patiently to long and general accusations against us. They might listen to a few words of our defence. Between 1860 and 1864 we have reduced twelve millions of taxation. With the assistance of Mr. Cobden we concluded a commercial treaty with France, and our exports to France, which before were twelve millions sterling were now 24,000,000. The debt has been reduced 11,000,000, 5,000,000 actually paid off, and 6,000,000 in Terminable Annuities. The increase in the income tax showed how private incomes had increased. The expenditure of the country had been reduced 3,500,000. We have not forgotten the national defences—we have developed the system of the volunteers; The foreign trade of the country has increased from 370,000,000 in 1861, to 470,000,000 in 1863, for which also great things had been done. The deficit in 1858 was 4,000,000; in 1854 there was a surplus of half a million. All these indications of national prosperity go to prove that the contentment of the country was on good foundations, and that the Government has not been neglectful of any portion of their duty. But we have also had in that period to encounter the temptations and difficulties of foreign war. There was the civil war going on in North America, and we were not without temptations to take part in it. But our conduct has been uniform and impartial, and we have saved the country from the calamities of war [cheers.] Then there were many people who disapproved of our policy with China; but no man can deny that the result of that policy had been that we had greatly developed our trade with China, and that we were on a good understanding with the Government of China. It was said at the beginning of the session that in the Queen's Speech there was the omission, for the first time, of the sentence that Her Majesty continued to receive friendly assurances from all foreign Powers. The right Honorable gentleman must be ill-read in Queen's speeches, for this was not the first speech in which the omission took place, and he hoped that foolish and unmeaning sentence would never be used again, for he could assure the House that those friendly assurances were never given or received. [Laughter.] He did not deny that honorable gentlemen opposite should endeavor to obtain power, but he said on the other hand that Government had done nothing to deserve that power should be taken from their hands. They had conducted the government of the country successfully and fairly, with credit and honor to themselves. [Cheers and "no."] He was satisfied, whatever the decision of this House might be, that the country would answer in the affirmative. He contended that this motion evaded the question it meant to solve, and he rested confidently in the belief that the House would reject it. [Cheers.]

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The telegraph has already alluded to an exciting scene which transpired in the House of Commons on the night of July 7, in consequence of the charge made by Mr. Hardy that Mr. Layard, in the course of his speech on Mr. Disraeli's resolution, had uttered "a calumnious statement." The following is a full report:

Mr. Hardy—The honorable gentleman has used language with respect to gentlemen on this side of the House which does no credit either to him or to the Government which he represents. [Opposition cheers.] And now, when the honorable gentleman is convicted of a misstatement which he made in the hearing of the House—when he made this calumnious statement—[Cries of "Oh, oh," followed by Opposition cheers.]

Mr. Layard, who was received with loud cries of "order" from the Opposition benches—I rise to order. I move that the words of the honorable gentleman be taken down. [Hear, hear.] I refer to the words "calumnious statement." [Cries of "Hear, hear," "Oh," and "Chair."]

Mr. Hardy—If I am out of order I shall be very——

The Speaker—There did not appear to me to be anything calling for my interference. [Vociferous cheers from the Opposition.]

Lord Palmerston, who was received with loud Ministerial cheers and counter cheers, followed by cries of "Chair" and "Order," said: I rise to order. I apprehend that it is a fundamental rule governing debate in the House, that motives shall not be imputed to members—[Cries of "Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh."] I appeal to you, sir—[renewed cries of "Oh"]—I appeal to you whether, when one member imputes to another that he has made a calumnious statement—[cheers and counter cheers]—it does not imply that he made the statement with a motive, namely, that of distorting the truth? [Cries of "Order," and "Chair," from the Opposition benches, amidst which the noble Lord gave way, and resumed his seat.]

Mr. Disraeli—I also rise to speak upon the point of order. I understand, having listened to this debate, that the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, charged gentlemen on this side with falsification. [Loud Opposition cheers.] Now, gentlemen on this side, conscious that they did not merit that charge, but not wishing to disturb the order of debate, were content when the proper time arrived to repel the charge in terms befitting the accusation—[loud Opposition cheers]—and with that just sense of indignation which every English gentleman would naturally feel under such an imputation. And, Sir, I maintain—of course in perfect deference to your opinion—that the expression of opinion that you have given has clearly defined the position in which the House is placed, and shown that my honorable friend near me was perfectly justified in using that language to which exception is taken after so unparliamentary and so indecorous an expression from the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. [Loud Opposition cheers.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose amid loud cries of "Order," "Chair," and "Go on, Hardy," from the Opposition benches. He said: Considering, Sir, that when the right honorable gentleman opposite rose to address the House there was immediate silence on this side of the House, I trust I shall be permitted to say what I have to say in peace, so long as I confine myself to the point of order. The right honorable gentleman, as I understand him, founds his justification of what has just taken place in point of order—[loud cries of "Order,"]—upon an allegation made by him that my honorable friend the Under Secretary charged gentlemen opposite with falsification. [Cheers and counter cheers.] Now, in the first place I am not aware that he did so—[cries of "Oh, oh," from the Opposition side]—that the allegation is correct in point of fact. But permit me to say, that if disorderly words were used by my honorable friend—which I do not admit, because I am not conscious of it—it was the duty of gentlemen who thought them disorderly to do that which has just been done by my hon. friend, and call the attention of the House and the chair to the subject at the moment when the words were spoken. [Cheers.] I apprehend I am safe in laying it down that a breach of order—much less a mere allegation of a breach of order committed by one speaker, will not justify a subsequent speaker in violating the rules of order. [Loud cries of "Order" from the Opposition benches.] I hope it will be clearly understood whether an imputation of calumnious statements is or is not to be henceforward within the limits of parliamentary discussion. [Cheers and counter cheers.]

Sir J. Pakington—Sir, I think it right, after what has fallen from the right honorable gentleman, to state that I myself heard—and I may say heard with feelings of deep indignation—the word "falsification" from the lips of the Under Secretary. [Opposition cheers.] I myself said at the moment across the House, that the word was too bad. And I say, that if the honorable gentleman is to be allowed to accuse members on this side with falsification, we have a right to call that word "calumnious." [Opposition cheers.] After hearing all that has passed, I believe that you, Sir, have ruled most properly.

Mr. Bernal Osborne: I rise to speak to the point of order, and to make a very respectful and moderate appeal to this House, and I do so, Sir, in support of our just authority. You, Sir, have been appealed to by the honorable gentleman (Mr. Layard.) and having laid down the law, which you did in your usual candid straightforward manner, I must put it to the House whether we are not imperilling our just influence in the affairs of Europe, and of this country, if, when you have given your decision, that the speaker, whoever he may be, at either side, is in order, the noble Lord or any other member of this House is to get up and dispute your decision and endeavor to overrule it. [Opposition cheers.] Such, Sir, is not my idea of the way of preserving order, and I am surprised that the leader of this House should endeavor to bring your authority into disrepute. [Renewed Opposition cheers.]

The Speaker—I am sure that the honorable member for Leominster is the last man in this house to impute motives to any honorable member. [Hear, hear.] Certainly the debate has been a very warm and exciting one, and I should regret, because it would be putting the house in a false position—that heated language on one side should be a justification for language passing the bounds of order on the other side. Anything imputing motives to an honorable member is contrary to the rules of this House. [Hear, hear.] What has passed in the explanation of this matter has in some degree altered the case in my view. It appears to me that language which rather passes the ordinary rule of debate has been used in consequence of similar language having been made use of previously. Now the debate has been a heated one; but as it was going it did not appear to me that there was any necessity for interruption or intervention. [Loud opposition cheers.] The honorable member for Leominster did not, I am sure, intend to impute motives—which would be unparliamentary—in his statement. Under the circumstances of the case, it does not appear to me necessary that I should interfere; and after what has occurred, I do trust that the House will return to a calmer spirit, and that, although the moment is an exciting one, language on neither side will be used which passes the just privileges of debate. [Hear.]

Mr. Layard (who rose amid loud cries of "Order") said: I wish to express my regret that I was misunderstood. I certainly did not use the word "falsification" as my own. I quoted it as having been used by another. [Loud cries of "Name."]

An honorable Member—The Chancellor of the Exchequer. [Cries of "No, no," and "Hear, hear."]

Mr. Layard continued: If the honorable gentleman accepted that as an imputation on my part that he was guilty of falsification, I beg to offer him my apology. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Horsman—I wish to speak upon another point of order. [Cries of "On" and "Chair."] The honorable gentleman the member for Leominster, a few minutes ago, holding in his hands the terms of the motion of which I gave notice in March—[Cries of "Order," in which the remainder of the sentence was lost.] Let him give the terms of my motion.

Mr. Hardy—Mr. Speaker, I trust that neither now nor on any other occasion shall I be wanting in respect for the character and dignity of the House, but I cannot help saying that on the first night of the debate the language used by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—[Opposition cheers and counter cheers.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—I rise to order. [Cries of "Oh, oh," and "Chair," amid which the right honorable gentleman resumed his seat.]

The debate was then proceeded with, but the discussion was not allowed to close without a characteristic attempt, on the part of Mr. Hennessey, to get up a scene with Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Hennessy said—Before this debate is adjourned, I trust I may be allowed to call the attention of the House to a circumstance which may, at all events, have the effect of inducing the members of Her Majesty's Government in future to pay the deference which I think is due to the chair. [Cheers from the Opposition.] I find that the noble Viscount at the head of the Government, [hear, hear,] on the 27th of April, 1855, in addressing this House, used the following words: "Every reasonable man must have been convinced that the charges made by the honorable member were false and calumnious." [Loud and prolonged cheering from the Opposition.] Who was the member referred to by the noble Viscount? The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. [Renewed cheering.] Sir, the noble Viscount was called to order by an honorable member who then sat below the gangway. Your predecessor decided the noble Viscount was in order, and yet we have to-night been witnesses of an extraordinary scene in which the noble Viscount took a conspicuous part.

Lord Palmerston—Sir, I apprehend that upon the occasion quoted by the honorable gentleman, I applied those terms not to my honorable friend the member for Southwark—[laughter]—but to the charges made by some other person. [Cries of "No, no."] However, I should in any case, Sir, defer to your decision.

The *Morning Star* fills in the outline given by the regular reports:

"Mr. Layard sprang to his feet, pale with anger, and demanded that the word be taken down. The House roared on both sides. Sir Robert Peel, who had been laughing in the gallery over the Ministerial benches, now shouted vehemently in support of Mr. Layard, and then springing up, dashed out of the gallery, stumbling wildly over the prostrate form of some steady old slumbering member, and swinging open the door with a crash, rushed down stairs no less furiously than the not Hibernian hurrying to the help of his faction, or the Bowery hero plunging into the free fight. Meanwhile the scene below had waxed furious. After a wild display of vociferous and inarticulate clamor on both sides, the Speaker rose and gave his decision. He saw nothing in the phrase used by Mr. Hardy to call for parliamentary interference. Lord Palmerston ventured to rise and remonstrate with the awful authority of the Speaker. Here was a coil. The President of the House and the leader of the House at odds! Where is authority to declare itself? Lord Palmerston urged—as well as he could amid the wild uproar—that it might not be exactly a convenient precedent to rule that members may call each other calumnious in the course of debate. Lord Palmerston's interposition did not still the tumult, but instead much aggravated it, for it brought up Mr. Disraeli—not as we ordinarily know that gentleman, cold, imperturbable and sardonic, but vehement, passionate and noisy, shouting aloud in his wrath and flourishing a fierce fist in the faces of his opponents. One might have thought that at this moment the riot had reached its climax; but the uprising of Mr. Gladstone to challenge the authority of the Speaker was the signal for a still fiercer yell from the Opposition, and a wilder cheer from the Ministerialists. Mr. Osborne called on all members to respect the decision of the Speaker, and not unreasonably complained that the leader of the House was the first to disparage the authority of its presiding officer. Still members would persist in rising on this side and on that, and every one clamored for peace and interrupted in the cause of order. The Speaker at last solved the difficulty himself. He rose, and uproarious as it was, the House recovered itself in a moment, and listened decorously to his explanation. In accents which the unwonted situation rendered somewhat tremulous, the Speaker declared that everybody was just a little out of order; just across the frontier of order, or at all events in the debatable land between order and disorder; that if strong language had come from the one side, it was probably because of language not very mild which had previously come from the other; and he concluded by announcing that the only way to get out of the difficulty was to bid all parties in the Queen's name to drop their swords and daggers. So they did, some readily and good-humoredly, some rather sulkily. Mr. Layard withdrew the impugned expression, which, indeed, he declared, amidst much laughter, he had only quoted from a right honorable friend. The right honorable friend straightway rose; but, not being received very cheerfully by the Opposition, and probably disdaining to debate like Demosthenes with mere roaring surges, he presently sat down again."

INSIDE VIEW OF A LONDON JOURNAL.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

The following description of the *Daily Telegraph* establishment is extracted from the current number of *All the Year Round*:

"Although I always wondered in a vague kind of way at the manner in which my journal was produced, when I knew nothing about it, I think my astonishment has even been greater since I saw the working of the vast engine of social progress. Arriving at about ten o'clock in the evening, I found an intelligent guide awaiting me, and by him was first conducted into the library—not necessarily a portion of a newspaper establishment, but here interesting as the depository of the volumes, from their earliest sheet, of the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle*, once conspicuous in journalism, now defunct.

"I proceeded to a suite of rooms occupied by the sub-editor and the principal reporters. In the outermost of these rooms is arranged the electric telegraph apparatus, three round dices with finger-stops sticking out from them like concertina keys, and a needle pointing to alphabetic letters on the surface of the dial. One of these dials corresponds with the House of Commons, another with Mr. Hunter's telegraph office, the third with the private residence of the conductor of my journal, who is thus made acquainted with any important news which may transpire before he arrives at, or after he leaves, the office. The electric telegraph, an enormous boon to all newspaper men, is specially beneficial to the sub-editor; by its aid he can place before the expectant leader writer the summary of the great speech in a debate, or the momentous telegram which is to furnish the theme for triumphant jubilee or virtuous indignation; by its aid he can 'make up' the paper; that is, see exactly how much composed matter will have to be left 'standing over,' for the tinkling of the bell announces a message from the head of the reporting staff in the house, to the effect, 'House up—half a col. to come.' Sometimes, very rarely, wires get crossed, or otherwise out of gear, and strange messages relating to misdelivered firkins of butter, or marital excuses for not coming home to dinner, arrive at the office of my journal. The sub-editor has a story how, after having twice given the signal to a West End office which Mr. Reuter then had, he received a pathetic remonstrance from some evidently recently awakened maiden, 'Please not to ring again till I slip on my gown!' On the sub-editor's table lie the weapons of his order—a gigantic pair of scissors, with which he is rapidly extracting the pith from the pile of 'flimsy' copy supplied by the aid of the manifold writer and tissue paper, by those inferior reporters known as penny-a-liners—and a pot of gum, with which he fits the disjointed bits together; here also are proofs innumerable in long slips, red, blue and yellow envelopes, with the name of my journal printed on them in large letters, envelopes which have contained the lucubrations of the foreign and provincial correspondents; an inkstand large enough to bathe in; a red chalk pencil like the bowsprit of a ship; and two or three villainous-looking pens. At another table, a gentleman, gorgeous in white waistcoat and cutaway coat, is writing an account of a fancy fair at which he has been present; printers, messengers, boys, keep rushing in, asking questions, and delivering messages; but they disturb neither of the occupants of the room. The fancy fair gentleman never raises his eyes from his paper, while, amid all the cross-questioning to which he is subjected, the sub-editor's scissors still snip calmly on.

Next, to the composing-room, where I find about seventy men at work 'setting' small scraps of copy before them. The restless scissors of the head of the room divide the liner's description of horrible events, at a position of breathless interest, and distribute the glorious peroration of a speech among three or four compositors, who bring up their various contributions of type to the long 'galley' in which the article is put together. These men work on an average from 4 A. M. till 2 P. M., or 2:30; (in addition to these there are the regular 'day-hands,' or men employed in the daytime, who work from 9 till 5;) they are mostly from twenty-five to thirty-five years of age, though there is one old man amongst them who is approaching three score and ten, and who is reported almost as good as any of his juniors; they earn from three to four guineas a week each. The room is large, and though innumerable gaslights are burning, the vetilation is very good.

I glanced at some of the writing at which the men were working, and as I thought of the fair round text in which my ledgers and day-books were always entered up, and then looked at the thin, jigging hieroglyphic which, in close lines, and adorned with frequent erasures and corrections, lay before the eyes of those poor compositors, I shuddered at the contrast. On inquiring, however, I found that the compositors made very light of cacography, and that it was seldom indeed that a man had to refer to his neighbor to help him in deciphering a word.

From the composing-room, I and a certain amount of type duly set and locked-up in a 'forme,' proceeded to the foundry—a workshop covered with scraps of metal filings, and with a furnace in the middle of it. Unlike their fellow-workmen of the village of Auburn, as described by GOLDSMITH, the smiths in the foundry of my journal by no means relaxed their ponderous strengths and leaned to hear, but were obviously far too hard at work to do anything of the kind. So soon as the type-containing forms arrive, they are hammered all over with a mallet, to reduce them to an average level and consistency, then they are oiled and an exact imprint is taken of them on what is called a 'matrix,' a preparation of French chalk on stiff paper. This matrix is then dried over a furnace on hot metal plates: a mixture of lead and antimony, in a liquid boiling state, is poured on it, taking the exact form of the indented letters, filling in every crack and crevice, and becoming, in many reduplicated forms, the actual substance from which the journal is printed, and which, to that end, is sent to the machine-room, whither I followed it.

The machine-room of my journal is a vast white-washed hall, with three enormous clanging, plunging, whirling metal demons in the midst of it, attended by priests and devotees, half of whom are employed in administering to their idols' appetites by feeding them with virgin paper, while the other half wrenches from them the offering after it has passed through the ordeal. In plainer language, the demons are three of HOE's most powerful printing machines, containing together twenty-six cylinders, and in attendance upon them are eighty men and boys, half of whom feed the machines with fresh paper, while the other half receive the sheets after they have passed under the cylinders.* The cylinders in these machines make one million four hundred and five thousand revolutions in the course of one night, and, for a single day's circulation, travel at the rate of nearly nine hundred and eighty-five miles. When its machines are in full swing, my journal is produced at the rate of eight hundred and eighty four copies per minute. The length of paper used in one day in my journal will make a path one yard wide and nearly one hundred and sixteen miles long; one day's circulation, placed edge to edge, would closely cover a piece of land of nearly forty-three acres; one week's circulation, placed one on the top of the other, would make a column three hundred and nineteen feet high. The weight of paper used in one day's circulation of my journal is seven tons thirteen hundred-weight two quarters and twenty pounds; there are also three hundred and ninety-six pounds of ink consumed in one night's printing; and the length of tape used upon the machines is a little over four miles. In the midst of all this whirling, dazzling confusion, accidents very seldom occur; the ringing of a bell, the movement of a handle, and the rotation of the engine ceases instantaneously. To a stranger, the vast room, with its glare of gas, its smell of oil and steam, and its whirring engines, is a kind of orderly Pandemonium. There are galleries, whence he can survey all that passes; but a few minutes must elapse before his eyes become accustomed to the tearing of the engine, and his ears to the clanging discord; though those employed seem thoroughly habituated, and pursue their avocations as though they were in the quiet composing-room itself. Indeed, the head engineer, who acted as my guide in this department, took such interest in his work that he told me he seldom took a holiday or absented himself from his post. He evidently regarded those who did not ordinarily spend their evenings in the company of his machines as inferior beings.

So the demons go clanging through the night until they are supposed to have had as much as is good for them, and their fires are raked out, their steam is let off, and machinists and feeding-boys go home to bed whither the compositors and the sub-editor have long since preceded them. Then the advanced guard of the day establishment, in the persons of the publisher and his staff, appear upon the scene. The street outside is lined with light spring carts, with those peculiarly bony horses which always seem to come into newsvendors' hands; crowds of men and boys fight up the passage to the publishing-office, while inside there is a hullabaloo compared to which the howling at an Irish wake is silence, and the parrot-house at the Zoological Gardens a quiet retreat. Right has very little chance against might in such a medley as this, and the weakest usually goes to the wall; but eventually the big wooden tables are cleared, the last load has been carried to the van, the last boy has rushed off with his arms full of damp literature, and the starters by the Parliamentary for Liverpool at seven have my journal on their knees, while merchant princes resident at Brighton, and coming thence by the 'daily bread' express at a 9:45, find it on their breakfast tables at 8:30.

Taking such things into consideration, is it wonderful that I regard my newspaper as a marvel, and that I from time to time lay it down to ponder over the capital, talent and energy, involved in its production?"

---

*There is a slight inaccuracy here. The eighty men and boys in attendance on the three "whirling demons" employed in printing "My Newspaper," are engaged in *feeding* these machines—one of the distinguishing features of the "Hoe," being that it throws off the sheets, and places them in perfect order, after they are printed. —*Ed. D. T.*

GENERAL NEWS.

THE WRECK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

From the Cork Herald.

The underwriters' agents are availing of the present fine weather to raise as much as posible of the wreck as it now lies on Daunt's Rock. A large float or barge has been procured from the ship-building yard of ROBINSON & Co., and is furnished with a crane of some power for the work of lifting. One of the masts and a quantity of copper piping and other materials have been removed, and brought into the harbor during the past few days, and all the intervening fittings will have to be removed before an attempt can be made to lift the boilers, which will be the first of the heavy portion of the wreck worked upon. At low water the ship's quarter is still visible, and as the sea dashes in through the aperture of the hull a column of spray is projected up through the deck to a height of about forty feet, something after the manner of the "puffing holes" at Kilkee.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

From the Manchester Examiner.

It has already been intimated that the big ship was to be fitted for laying the ocean telegraph cable between this country and the United States. We understand that she will leave the Mersey on Saturday, probably about noon, and go round to Sheerness, where she is to be equipped for receiving the cable now in course of being manufactured. It is expected that the cable will be ready for laying down about the Spring of next year. The *Great Eastern* will, during her trip to Sheerness, be under the command of Capt. BIRCH, manager for Messrs. BIBBY & Co., of Liverpool.

CALIFORNIA.—DR. BELLOWS ON THE STUMP.—A notice to the following effect was stuck on one of the big trees of Calaveras a week ago last Sabbath: "Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will address the citizens of this place in Stump Hall to-day, (Sunday,) at 11 A. M." At the hour appointed Rev. Dr BELLOWS mounted the stump, and his congregation, 20 in number, sat down around him and listened to a discourse. There was room for a hundred instead of twenty, for the hall was the surface of one of the big tree stumps.

The Doctor and his party, which embraced two members of his own family, Mr. SWAIN, of the Mint, Mr. BRIDGE, the Appraiser, (whose appointment was confirmed in the United States Senate about three weeks since;) Mrs. STARR KING, Rev. Mr. SAWTELLE and others, spent the next Sabbath in Yosemite Valley, where the Doctor preached again—not a birthday sermon, although the day before, to wit, on the 11th, he rounded his 50th year.

It takes about a fortnight to visit the Calaveras big trees and Yosemite—the latter demanding at least five days to be well done. The height of Mount Diablo is 4,000 feet—the precipices of Yosemite rise up 4,000 feet perpendicular.

Dr. BELLOWS from Yosemite went to Mariposa to see Mr. Superintendent OLMSTED and quartz-mining at home. While at MURPHY's he accepted an invitation to speak on Sanitary Commission matters. There was a large meeting at Armory Hall. One hundred and fifty dollars were contributed, and an auxiliary society formed.—*San Francisco Bulletin, June 23.*

MILITARY ORGANIZATION TO RESIST RAIDS.—A company of one hundred men has been formed in West Philadelphia, called the Cortland Saunders Guards, in honor of Lieut. CORTLAND SAUNDERS, the son of Prof. SAUNDERS, of the West Philadelphia Military Institute. This company is to remain *en permanence*, drilling and disciplining themselves for service at the Saunders Military Institute, with a view of instant service in the event of a rebel raid. A second company, the two constituting a battalion, is now in progress of formation. The Guard is commanded by Lieut. JEWELL, formerly a conductor on the West Philadelphia Passenger Railroad, and the employes and others of the company intend, to-day, to present a sword to him. This is a good beginning toward getting up a State Guard, which will be a protection in time of danger against every inroad.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 22.*

THE LEGISLATION OF CONGRESS.

Able Speech of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold—The Conscription Law—An Appeal to Sustain the Government.

Hon. I. N. ARNOLD, of Chicago, addressed his constituents in that city on the evening of July 14, explaining at length his connection with the prominent measures legislated upon by Congress during its recent session. The following is Mr. ARNOLD's speech:

The times are too grave for speech-making. I am not here for that purpose, but to give you a plain statement of the legislation of Congress, and the present condition of our affairs. Yesterday, when we were all feeling such deep anxiety for the Capital, I sent to the President this dispatch:

To the President of the United States:

The Northwest earnestly requests that half a million more men may be called to the field. Illinois is ready to furnish her quota without delay.

ISSAC N. ARNOLD.

I am quite sure that in this dispatch I gave expression to the intense feeling of the loyal masses of our State.

I appear before you to-night, my friends and fellow-citizens, to give you an account of my acts as your Representative in the Congress of the United States. The occasion will compel me to be egotistical. During the three eventful years of the past, with all their varied history, our victories and defeats, our bright and our gloomy days—years than which there are none more important in all the generations of the past, I have had the honor to represent this patriotic, loyal, liberal, generous, great-hearted district of the Northwest—a people with more of energy and determination of character, with more of pluck and persistence, more of that American goaheaditiveness, than the same number of men elsewhere on the globe. This has been a proud and responsible position, and you all have a right to know how I have discharged my duty. I am here to-night to tell you, and if in the course of my remarks any constituent desires any additional information, or wishes to inquire of any fact or vote, I shall be glad to be interrogated and happy to reply. I thank God, fellow-citizens, that in looking back over the varied scenes of these three years, there is no public act of mine of which I am ashamed; none for which I do not challenge the most searching scrutiny. Doubtless time has developed many mistakes, many errors, but all my official conduct has been the result of an honest purpose, a sincere and earnest desire faithfully to discharge my duty. On all the difficult and novel questions upon which, as your representative, I have been called upon to act, I claim, not infallibility, but I claim to have been inspired by an earnest desire to do all in my power to aid in crushing this most causeless and infamous rebellion, to maintain the liberties of my country, to restore the Union, with the cause of all our difficulties (Slavery) utterly exterminated—to secure an early and lasting peace by removing the cause of the war, and by the most vigorous application of force to crush the rebel military power. Such have been my aims. My course in the Thirty-seventh Congress has heretofore been fully explained to you. I have had the proud satisfaction of receiving your continued confidence and support manifested by a unanimous renomination and triumphant reelection two years ago.

Very early after the rebellion I came to the conclusion that, as this war was for Slavery and against Liberty, the most effectual and speedy means of securing permanent peace was to exterminate Slavery. Hence, from the beginning, I have advocated and voted for those measures, called very properly *radical*, as going to the very root of our national disease.

On the 16th of July, 1861, I expressed in Congress my opinion of this contest, an opinion which time has abundantly verified, "as a contest between government and anarchy—between law and lawlessness—between Liberty and Slavery—between civilization and barbarism."

My duties as your representative, as I conceived them may be principally embraced in two divisions:

First—To aid by every means in my power in sustaining the Government, and in crushing the rebellion and its cause.

Secondly—In promoting and developing the interests of the great Northwest and of my own district.

I will speak of my acts thus classified, briefly, and yet somewhat in detail.

First—What has been done to sustain the Government in crushing the rebellion, and extirpating its cause—Slavery.

The special session of the Thirty-seventh Congress convened on the 4th of July, 1861. Its duty consisted in conferring upon the Executive the power of crushing the rebellion. Congress voted all the men and money, and more than were asked for by the President. It placed the resources of the country at the disposal of the Government. Congress, during all the time, and as often as called for since the rebellion broke out, has voted all the men and all the money asked for. No grant of power which the Legislative Department could confer has ever been withheld from the Executive. Every request for more men and more money has been promptly voted. In this connection it is due to the truth of history to say that in regard to the mode of raising troops, and the number to be raised, and especially in regard to the financial policy to be pursued, Congress has followed Cabinet and Executive suggestions and recommendations, rather than itself originated measures.

Members of Congress have felt great confidence in the ability of the late Secretary of the Treasury, and those who have doubted and hesitated in regard to his measures, have felt that while he had the tremendous responsibility of meeting the unparalleled expenditures of the Government, and that while that responsibility rested on him, it was but just for him, when he expressed a desire for particular legislation, and expressed confidence, that with such legislation he could carry us safely through, but had doubts of success without it, Congress should acquiesce and yield its opinions to his; and Mr. CHASE is responsible for the financial measures and entitled to the credit of the financial success of the Administration down to the period of his resignation.

SLAVERY.

From the beginning of the rebellion, the subject of Slavery, and the treatment of the negroes, and the disposition of rebel property, have been the subject of constant thought and consideration among those who sustained the Administration, and were to some extent responsible for its success. My own views are indicated in the title or subject of two speeches which I made in the Thirty-seventh Congress. The first, delivered on the 17th of February, 1862, was upon

SLAVERY THE CAUSE OF THE WAR AND ALL ITS EVILS.

In that speech while appealing to Kentucky to deprive the rebels of the strength derived from their slaves, I was interrupted by Mr. WICKLIFFE, who said, "I recommend to the gentleman the advice given in Mrs. GASTON's Cooking Book about cooking a rabbit. She says the first thing is to catch your rabbit. How," said he, "are you going to get the negroes until you conquer the rebels?" I replied—for the news of the great victory of GRANT at Donelson had just thrilled our hearts with joy—"The intelligence of the triumph of our arms at Donelson is a reply to the gentleman from Kentucky. The rabbit, or rather the snake, is caught. Let us extract its fangs—let us kill, not scotch it."

On the 22d of May, 1862, I delivered another speech, the subject of which was, "*Confiscate the Property and Free the Slaves of Rebels.*" I had before that time introduced a bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels, some of the provisions of which were embodied in the law passed on that subject. My bill was too stringent and too radical for that day, although public sentiment has been by the stern teachings of this war long since educated up to it.

FREEDOM OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

During the 37th Congress, I had the honor to vote to establish *freedom* at the National Capital. The City of Washington shall never more be desecrated by a slave. Since then the dome of the magnificent structure in which the people's representatives meet has been appropriately crowned by the statue of Liberty, never, as I trust, to be again stricken down, but to stand there forever as a true emblem of the great principle embodied in our national policy.

PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

In the Winter of 1862 I introduced a bill, now as amended the law of the land, which secures freedom to all persons throughout all the Territories of the United States. In this connection I wish to say that I regarded these measures as the beginning of the great work of freeing our country—our whole country—from the curse of Slavery. Having secured freedom for all the Territories, and for the National Capital, I have most earnestly desired to see the cursed institution of Slavery ended throughout the nation, and liberty become everywhere the law of the Republic.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

I have never ceased to regret that when the President, in 1862, issued his Proclamation of Emancipation—that glorious edict which has stamped forever upon the brow of ABRAHAM LINCOLN the name of the "Emancipator of his Country"—that paper which shows him to be the true "Apostle of Liberty"—that deed which will live when battle-fields and military heroes are forgotten—I have never ceased to regret that he did not make a clean sweep of Slavery, and abolish it everywhere throughout the Union.

Possibly he was wiser than any of us. I know he did what he believed to be the best.

The work remains to be consummated; the death of Slavery will regenerate the Republic. I would exterminate every slaveholder in the land by the destruction of Slavery.

In the Thirty-eighth Congress I have labored with others abler far to complete the great work of abolition.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

I have advocated every measure which had for its object the transfer of the negroes laboring for rebels into the soldiers of liberty, fighting for their own freedom and our National Union. I would protect at any cost every black man or white who wears the national blue and fights for the old flag. A *black patriot* is better than a *white traitor*.

CONGRESSIONAL SANCTION TO THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

On the 13th of January, 1864, I introduced the following bill, which has been embodied substantially in another which passed Congress:

"*Be it enacted*, &c., That in all the States and parts of States designated in said Proclamation as in rebellion, the reënslaving, or holding, or attempting to hold in Slavery any person who shall have been declared free by said Proclamation, or any of their descendants, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the accused shall have been duly convicted, is and shall be forever prohibited, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

On the 15th of February, 1864, I offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Constitution should be so amended as to abolish Slavery in the United States wherever it now exists, and to prohibit its existence in every part thereof forever.

The resolution was adopted by ayes 78, noes 62.

This is the first vote ever adopted by the House of Representatives in *favor of the entire abolition of Slavery*.

On the 4th of March last, impatient of the delay of the constitutional amendment, and firmly believing Congress has the constitutional power as a military necessity, and to secure the peace and security of the nation, to abolish Slavery, I introduced "*a bill to secure permanent peace by removing the cause of the war.*" This will abolish Slavery throughout the United States. I have had the pleasure at this last session of Congress to vote for the repeal of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, and to vote to introduce into the organic law the ordinance of freedom.

Such is my record on the Slavery question.

The extermination of Slavery has been and will be, so long as I remain in public life, and while the cursed institution exists, my steadfast policy. I will use against it every weapon which my hand can seize. I am in favor of destroying it by proclamation of emancipation. I would abolish it by act of Congress in the Territories, at the National Capital, everywhere. I would turn against it the sword of the soldier as well as the laws of confiscation; I would bring the black freedmen to fight against it. I would by all and every means hasten to extirpate this curse of the land, this disgrace of the Union, this shame of the nation, and I would crown all by so changing the Constitution as to make *liberty the law, the organic law of the Republic.*

JUSTICE TO THE NORTHWEST.

On entering Congress I determined as far as able to accomplish it, to obtain from the National Government justice to the Northwest. In endeavoring to rise to the full comprehension of the duties of your Representative, I saw a long line of frontier extending thousands of miles—stretching through waters bearing on their surface the commercial fleets of an empire, and all left utterly defenceless. I saw harbors from which went to and fro a commerce equaling the entire foreign commerce of our country, that commerce neglected and uncared for, our harbors filling up, decaying and utterly without attention from a Government which ought to be paternal and fostering. I saw the great food producing region of our country languishing because it had outgrown its avenues to market. On examining the legislation of the National Government I found that, while that Government has been under the control of the slave power, it had lavished its revenues on the South and on the Atlantic to the neglect of the Northern frontier and Northwest. I found that of the one hundred and twelve millions (in round numbers) which had been expended up to 1860 for forts, arsenals and defences, improvements of harbors, &c., while Virginia has received twelve millions, with Florida ten millions, Louisiana nine millions, Illinois, the fourth State in the Union, had received less than one million. I resolved to try to correct this, and obtain justice for the Northwest. The first immediate necessity was to make a new mouth of the Mississippi into Lake Michigan. This was to be done by cutting through the short portage between Lake Michigan and the Illinois. In furtherance of this object, a select committee was raised by the Thirty-seventh Congress, of which I had the honor to be chairman, to report on the needs of the Northwest. That committee submitted a carefully prepared report, showing the growth and importance of the West, and its neglected condition and its present needs, and concluded by recommending the ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois, and the improvement of the harbors of the lakes, a naval depot on the upper lakes, and shore defences. The conclusions of this report were indorsed by the Military Committee of the House, and the Committee on Roads and Canals, and the great measure of the ship canal failed only for the want of two votes.

Not willing to give it up, I drew up a call for a National Canal Convention at Chicago, procured for it signatures of ninety-eight Senators and members of the House, and a great National Convention was held, presided over by the Vice-president of the United States, and our great measure was fully indorsed. We brought it again before Congress, and it has been again postponed. Possibly it may be postponed until the war is over and the people again turn attention to the arts of peace and to the development of our great country. The way is prepared—the public mind has been called to the subject, and the public verdict has been rendered, that this work is a great commercial, military and political necessity, and only awaits a breathing time of the nation from the terrible struggles of this war to be practically realized.

Its friends should not regard these efforts as failures, nor their labors as useless. We have at least prepared the way; we have removed the obstacles, made the argument, and secured the verdict of popular and Congressional approval, and only await an end of this terrific struggle to carry into execution this magnificent enterprise. The President, in his last annual message to Congress, communicating the proceedings of the Canal Convention, truly said that the interest in this enlarged canal would ere long force its own way, and that the enlargement was a mere question of time.

I may add that we secured at the Thirty-seventh Congress, to the Northern frontier, about one million and a half of dollars for its frontier defences; and at the late session of the Thirty-eighth Congress we obtained $250,000 to repair our lake harbors. A few days before leaving Washington, in company with several of my associates, we visited the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury, and were assured that the appropriation should be immediately expended.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

I have always regarded the Pacific Railroad, while in the broadest sense national, as especially important to the Northwest and this City of Chicago. Being upon the select committee which had it in charge, I was in a position to see that the original bill was so framed as to secure the interest of the Northwest. I trust it is about to be vigorously pushed forward to completion.

HOMESTEAD AND EMIGRATION LAWS.

The Homestead Law and bills to promote emigration have always been peculiarly important to the Northwest, and such laws have been enacted on these subjects as will result in the improvement and rapid development of the Valley of the Mississippi. In connection with others, I have had the pleasure of aiding in the passage of such homestead laws as will secure our broad Territories to free labor. A home is now by law freely offered to all who will come and occupy the land. At the session just closed we passed a bill applying the homestead principle to confiscated estates, and securing to our brave soldiers of every race and color, homes from the great plantations of the rebel leaders. The policy is to divide the great plantations into small farms and thus secure a loyal people and free labor upon soil hitherto cursed with Slavery and traitors.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

There was at the last session a very strong disposition to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty. The defects of the treaty, the unfair legislation of Canada, and above all, the conduct of the British Government during the rebellion, had created a feeling toward that nation which could scarcely be restrained. My own judgment, in accord with the resolutions of our Board of Trade, was for *a modification* of the treaty, and not its entire *abrogation*, and such was finally the judgment and the action of Congress. The subject of our relations with the Canadian Provinces extending across the entire continent, important and complicated as they are, and constantly increasing in magnitude, require the most careful study and the wisest statesmanship, properly to adjust. The treaty needs changes but I doubt not but that upon principles of true reciprocity, it can be made of immense value and advantage to both nations. The Northwest requires all the avenues both natural and artificial to market. The Mississippi, the Hudson, the New-York canals and its railways—the Canadian canals and railways and the St. Lawrence, are all needed—the West with her productive soil, will tax all to their utmost capacity.

CITIZENSHIP TO ALL WHO FIGHT FOR THE OLD FLAG.

I have ever believed that all, wherever born, who fight for liberty and our country should be recognized as brothers, and be entitled to recognition as citizens. Hence I introduced a bill early after the rebellion broke out, and now the law of the land, which authorizes the immediate naturalization of all who should serve and be honorably discharged from the army.

THE FUTURE NATIONALITY OF AMERICA.

There is to grow out of this war the grandest nationality of all the ages. The centre of this great nation stretching across a continent is to be in the Valley of the Mississippi. It is here that the bravest and truest national feeling exists. The bane of our country, the mother of secession and rebellion, has been the extreme State right doctrines of CALHOUN. We have been Virginians, New-Yorkers and New-Englanders, and not enough *Americans*. These local and sectional divisions and prejudices are to be washed out in the blood poured out for our one common country and one flag; our one grand continental Republic; and it is not the blood of Americans only, which is to cement the foundation of this Republic of the future. All nationalities, the native American, the German, the Irish and the Scandinavian, lovers of liberty from every clime, fighting together, side by side, for a common cause, pouring out their blood under the same flag for liberty, will all unite in establishing one great nation, with a Government founded in justice and securing the rights of all. This is, indeed, a great aim to fight for, and it is a glorious cause to die for.

MEN AND MONEY FOR THE WAR.

Connected with the efforts to restore the Union by crushing the military power of the rebels, have been the great political and financial questions of furnishing the men and money to carry on the war. This war is unparalleled in the history of the civilized world for its magnitude and its intensity. It is a struggle between liberty and slavery for a continent. It has made immense drafts upon the people for men and upon our resources to furnish the money. Its final result is dependent on the persistence, pluck and determination of the people. Will they submit to be taxed in men and money to the extent necessary to secure success? If they will, the result is as certain as a mathematical problem. We have the means adequate to secure success. The people, especially the loyal people of this district, have never hesitated or faltered or doubted. I have always felt that I truly represented you while voting all the men and all the money asked by the Executive. In raising the moneys, as I have before stated, we have necessarily followed the suggestions, to a very great extent, of the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury. The system of taxation and finance devised and recommended by him, has to a very great extent been adopted. There are two or three points on this subject to which I wish to call your attention.

DIRECT TAXATION.

The Constitution provides that direct taxation in the States shall be in proportion to the census, and not in proportion to the valuation of property. Hence its injustice and inequality. It would be unjust to tax a family of father, mother and twelve children, and no property, but dependent on their daily earnings, as much as a family of husband and wife, and no children, with an income of one hundred thousand per annum. Illinois and the Western States have the twelve children, and New-England and the Eastern States have the income and the capital. On the threshold of this question of taxation in July, 1861, I made a speech attempting to illustrate the inequality. A table of population and valuation of States was prepared for me by Judge BELL, by which it appeared that the rate of taxation in some of the Western States under this system would be as high as four and five and even six mills on the dollar, while in New-England it averaged only from two mills to three mills on the dollar. An exposition of this inequality lead to an abandonment at that time of direct taxation. Several attempts have been made to renew it but without success.

TAXING BANK CIRCULATION.

In March, 1862, Congress having authorized the issuing of Treasury notes, it was obvious that to prevent inflation of prices and expansion of currency, it was desirable to tax with a view of repressing bank circulation. The object of this was three-fold—to raise revenue, to suppress to some extent bank circulation, and to give room for the circulation of greenbacks. I proposed at that time to tax bank circulation one per cent. upon their issues. The proposition failed. The bankers were too strong. On the 18th day of April last, firmly convinced that the credit of the Government could not be sustained without raising more money by taxation—to do this and to keep down the price of gold—and satisfied that the bank circulation should be greatly diminished and that our currency should be greenback as far as practicable, I offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the country, and its finances, it is the imperative duty of Congress to raise the taxes so as largely to increase the revenue of the Government. For that purpose a much higher rate of duty should be imposed on all luxuries imported from abroad, and a higher rate of taxation should be imposed upon all luxuries produced in the United States.

Resolved, That the expansion of the bank circulation of the country, producing general and ruinous speculation, should be repressed by taxing the issues of the State banks.

These resolutions were adopted.

Could the legislation suggested in this resolution have received the sanction of Congress, it would have preserved our credit, reduced the price of gold, diminished bank circulation, and lessened the burden of taxation.

THE DRAFT AND COMMUTATION CLAUSE.

At the beginning of the last session of Congress, many of us in Congress became satisfied that the enrollment law, as it then stood, would prove a failure. Appreciating the importance of replenishing our armies, I became satisfied that necessity would compel us to resort to an absolute draft, or other more stringent means of raising men. Hence very early in the session, I introduced a bill to repeal the commutation clause. It was a severe measure, and the country was not, or Congress was not prepared to adopt it. Time passed on, and the temporary expedient of raising one hundred-day men was resorted to. But, finally, the President and Secretary of War sent an urgent communication to Congress, strongly expressing their conviction of the necessity of such repeal, and Congress finally yielded and adopted it.

There were other provisions, such as classification and bounties, which, in my judgment, should have been adopted; but we were compelled to vote for the bill as it passed, or leave the Government without means of filling up the ranks.

Had the bill passed in December instead of this bill in July, 200,000 men might have reinforced GRANT and SHERMAN, Richmond might have been taken, LEE's army have been destroyed, and the rebellion substantially crushed. An officer high in the War Department expressed to me his conviction that the failure to pass that bill in December had prolonged the war for one year.

THE PRESIDENCY—RENOMINATION OF MR. LINCOLN.

Knowing Mr. LINCOLN personally, knowing his perfect integrity, his unselfish and single-minded devotion to his country, his loyalty to liberty and law, I came early to the conclusion that the best interest of our country required his renomination and reelection. My views on this subject were avowed before leaving home for Washington last November. On my arrival at the Capital I found a combination of Members of Congress and other influences opposed to him, such as would have overwhelmed any man less popular with the people than Mr. LINCOLN. But the people knew and trusted him, loved and honored him, and the most powerful opposition of men, money and the Press, embodying great ability and distinguished names, produced not a ripple against the wave of popular feeling, which carried his nomination against all the opposition which could be arrayed against him.

I know there were some honest radical men who opposed him, because they misunderstood his devotion to freedom. I sought by speeches in Congress and otherwise to make the radicals of the country know the President as he really is—*the Apostle of Freedom*, having but one great object to accomplish—the restoration of the American Union, based on liberty. I had faith in such reconstruction. I have faith in the vital principle of liberty. I have faith in the architect God has provided. I have faith that God will bring our country through this bloody ordeal to peace and National Union.

SUSPENSION OF THE CHICAGO TIMES.

Here I may, perhaps, be pardoned for noticing briefly a subject which has caused great feeling and excitement here, and in regard to which I have been assailed, misrepresented and misunderstood. I refer to the order of Gen. BURNSIDE, suppressing the Chicago *Times*.

The thorn in the flesh which the loyal people of Chicago have had to bear during the last three years has been the existence in our midst of a lying, traitorous sheet called the *Times*. It has outraged every patriotic feeling, and every loyal sentiment. Its business has been to assail every patriot, every gallant soldier fighting for the country, and to give aid and encouragement to traitors. So infamous has it become that it has been excluded from your Board of Trade, your Sanitary Commission, and from most places where truth, loyalty and patriotism congregate. I believe I have had the honor to be the best abused of all whom it has assailed. So far, well. I have to thank its editors for one thing. It has never damned me by one word of approval or faint praise.

Gen. BURNSIDE, in the honest indignation of his manly breast, issued an order for its suppression. That order was revoked by the President. The President was petitioned by prominent and good citizens of Chicago to revoke the order. I was requested to join in such a petition. I refused. I was asked to transmit their message to the President. This I did, as I do for all petitions sent through me, asking for its prompt and *careful* consideration. Exactly what I did will appear from the following copy of a note addressed to me from the President on this subject:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 27, 1864.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold:

MY DEAR SIR: I hear you are assailed for your action in regard to Gen. BURNSIDE's order suppressing the Chicago *Times*. All you did was to send me two dispatches. In the first you, jointly with Senator TRUMBULL, very properly asked my serious and prompt consideration for a petition of some of your constituents, praying for the revocation of the order. In the second you said you did *not* in the first dispatch intend to express an opinion that the order should be abrogated. This is absolutely all that ever came to me from you on the subject. I am far from certain to-day that the resolution was not right, and I am very sure the small part you took in it is no proper ground to disparage your judgment, much less to impugn your motives.

Your devotion to the Union and the Administration cannot be questioned by any sincere man. Yours truly,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This, my friends, is all there is of this matter. I give you the facts, and leave you to draw conclusions. While I am not responsible for the act of the President in revoking BURNSIDE's order, I shrink from no responsibility connected with this affair which properly belongs to me. I approve the act of the President. I think he did right. I think, infamous as the *Times* was and is, it had better be left to be punished by the civil law and the universal contempt and abhorrence of all truthful, honest and loyal men, rather than to establish the precedent of suppressing it by military force. Let me not be misunderstood. I do not doubt the power of the President, if the public safety requires it, to declare martial law here, and, if the public safety requires it, to suppress the *Times*. I concur with the President in believing that the public safety did not require its suppression by military force in June, 1863. Whether the public safety may require it hereafter, will depend on the course of that paper and the conduct of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and other traitorous parties by which it is controlled, and of which it is the organ. I will add one word further. Time has indicated the wisdom of the President's action. How many an honest Democrat has the traitorous course of the *Times* driven to our ranks? It did not succeed in provoking a diversion in favor of the rebels, in Illinois.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED, AND WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

In looking back over these three eventful years, in which I have had the honor to represent you, the thoughtful mind inquires, *What has been accomplished, what have we gained, and what of the future, and when may we hope for peace?*

These years are full of thronging memories of exultations over victories, and sadness over repulses and defeats. From the Spring of 1861, when the young hero and martyr ELLSWORTH marched his Zouaves through Pennsylvania-avenue, and was welcomed by the President, down to the present, what a drama! It is like some great tragedy, into which have been crowded the events of centuries. How often have I seen the young men of the country, from the lumbermen of Maine to the prairie boys of Illinois and the West, with generous patriotism, crowding to the capital to defend the old flag. I have seen the armies of the Union gather, again and again, around the City of Washington, thronging from valley and mountain, from farms and workshops, from office and college, from everywhere, to pour out their blood and offer up their lives to save the life of the nation. How often have I heard their inspiring music, gazed with pride on their burnished arms and their brilliant banners, as they have filed past the White House. The President blessing them, and commending them to the God of Battles, has sent them forth with hope and with prayers for their victorious return. How often, amidst disaster and defeat in the East, have our hearts been cheered by new Western victories—Donaldson, Fort Henry, Vicksburgh, Murfreesboro and Lookout Mountain—have cheered our hearts while things looked dark on the Potomac and in Virginia. Through more than three years of varied disaster and success, our gallant boys have borne the banner of the Union and liberty, but through all there has been steady, persistent advance towards final and complete success. Through all this terrific slaughter, through all the fearful sacrifice of wounded and dead, reminding us of all the sacrifices our country has made to save its existence and integrity, we have steadily advanced toward final triumph. Illinois and the Northwest mourn in all their homes for the dead of those glorious regiments whose valor and patient, persistent heroism opened the Mississippi, so that from its source to the Gulf it reflects no flag but the old Stars and Stripes. Their old, tattered, precious battle-flags—blood-stained and bullet-torn, but never surrendered—are mementoes of bloody campaigns, and also of absolute triumph in the great valley of the West. The hero of the Mississippi now leads our army to Richmond. The glory of the hero of Vicksburgh will pale before the renown of the conqueror of LEE. More than half the territory once in rebellion has been reclaimed. Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia and Maryland saved, and now knocking for readmission at the doors of the Union, purged of the sin of Slavery. The rebel despotism has exhausted its resources of men and material; its last great army has been raised, and now confronts the Union army with the fury and despair of desperation. The rebel leaders, fighting with the doom of traitors before their eyes, have staked all upon this campaign; and that rebel army has lost sixty thousand men since GRANT crossed the Rapidan.

How is it with us? Our resources are comparatively undiminished. The wealth of the loyal North is not perceptibly wasted. The fighting men and material are yet to be counted by the million. Beside this, the free policy of the Administration has turned the four millions of negroes from the rebel to the loyal side.

There is but one question in regard to our absolute triumph. Do the people and their rulers possess the virtue, self-denial and determination adequate to use all these vast and unexpended means, and use them wisely, energetically, economically and successfully? I have faith in the pluck and persistence of the American people, and believe that the means that they possess will be used—will be wisely, effectively, economically used, and with such use success is as certain as that God reigns. The Almighty has forsaken neither our rulers nor our cause. Just as surely as the rebel pirate *Alabama* went down before the Yankee *Kearsarge*, so surely will this piratical despotism of JEFF. DAVIS go down before the loyal constitutional Government of the American people. I know the ship of State is tossing on a tempestuous sea, but there is at the helm an honest and a true man—one who trusts in God, in truth, in justice, in right, *and in powder and ball.*

Do not change pilots in the midst of the storm. With LINCOLN at the helm of State and GRANT at the head of our armies, supported by the loyal masses, with the material at their command, the rebellion will be crushed, and liberty and union be reëstablished on a broader, grander basis, than before these fearful convulsions. Thus far I have, as your representative, given to this Administration my humble, but most earnest and faithful support. If you approve my course, and it be your pleasure that I shall continue to serve you in my present position, I shall do what lies in my power, in my humble way, to save our country and its liberties, and to restore its integrity. I realize the grave responsibilities resting upon all who at this time share the responsibilities of public affairs. If the people claim my services, it would be weak and cowardly to shrink from any position where they may deem that I may be useful. But I feel painfully that no man is equal to the duties of this hour of peril. And if it is your pleasure that some other and abler representative shall take my position, I shall most cheerfully welcome my discharge, and find, I trust, in a private station, some place where I can labor for the cause of liberty and my country.

New Regulations from the Internal Revenue Department.

The following regulations have just been issued at Washington:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

The Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, fixes the rate of taxation upon interest and dividends at five (5) per centum. This applies only to interest and dividends *payable* on or after July 1, 1864. The usual quarterly return (at three per cent.) to that date will be made directly to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as heretofore. In future, quarterly returns will not be required unless tax has accrued, but the following regulations will be observed: The company will notify the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in what months the interest and dividends are payable; and a list or return will be made and rendered to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor in duplicate, and one of said lists or returns will be transmitted by the company, and the duty paid to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within thirty (30) days after the time when said interest and dividends are payable, and as often as every six months.

The returns of tax on interest will be made on Form No. 68, and of dividends and undivided gains or profits used for construction, upon Form No. 65.

Assessors will be particularly careful not to receive returns under *the old law*, and will bear in mind that the date when the interest and dividend are payable, determines the rate of taxation.

The blank Forms, Nos. 65 and 68, will be furnished to the assessors, and by the assessors to the companies, as soon as they can be prepared.

The return and the payment should, in all cases, be sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the same time.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1864.

The particular attention of the local officers of internal revenue is directed to sections 105, 110, 120, 121 and 122 of the act approved June 30, 1864, wherein sundry changes are made in the mode of assessment and collection of the taxes imposed upon the above-named corporations.

With respect to all taxes under the old law of the nature referred to hereafter, and due prior to July 1, 1864, your duties remain unchanged, and collectors will be particularly careful not to receive them, as their receipt will involve errors, which must, in all cases, be corrected.

Under the new Internal Revenue Act, (approved June 30, 1864,) insurance companies will report gross receipts monthly to the assessor, and pay the duty thereon to the collector. The first return is for the month of July, 1864, and the blank form to be used for this purpose is numbered 64.

Banks, trust companies, savings institutions, insurance, railroad, canal, canal navigation, slackwater and turnpike companies are to report all dividends *payable* on or after July 1, 1864, to the assessor in duplicate, and are to transmit one of the said returns, with payment of the amount of tax to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington. (Form No. 65)

Railroad, canal, canal navigation, slackwater and turnpike companies will report all interest on bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, to the assessor in duplicate; and the tax will be paid, as above, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. (Form No. 68.) All plank roads, and roads upon which tolls are taken, are deemed turnpikes within the meaning of the act.

Banks issuing notes for circulation as currency, neglecting or omitting to make dividends as often as once in six months, will make return to the assessor of the profits which have accrued during the six months preceding the first days of January and July in each year, and pay the duty thereon to the collector of the district. The first return will be for the half year ending June 30, 1864. (Form No. 66.)

The return of duties imposed upon capital, deposits, and circulation of banking-houses, (except National Banks, which will make return and payment to the Treasurer of the United States,) is to be made monthly to the Assessor in duplicate, and the tax paid to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. (Form No. 67.)

The assessors are required to make careful examination of the returns to them, and to report at once to this office any misstatement or fraudulent evasion they may discover, either from such examination or from their knowledge of the business of the company otherwise obtained. They will, in all cases, require statements of whatever dividends were payable after June 30, 1864, without regard to the time when such dividends were declared. They will pursue the same course in regard to interest upon bonds payable after the same date.

In communicating with this office, assessors will observe the regulation requiring that but a single subject shall be treated in a single letter, and great care should be used in allowing claims for reduction of the amount of tax due. The necessary blanks will be forwarded as soon as they can be prepared.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

THE U. S YACHT AMERICA.—The U. S. yacht *America*, cruising in company with the sloop-of-war *Macedonian* and *Marion*, in pursuit of the pirate *Florida*, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in search of the *Marion*, of which she lost sight in a fog a day or two since. We are are requested to state that the report of a vessel being seen with rebel colors flying is entirely without foundation. The *America* is commanded by Midshipman HENRY C. WHITE, of Connecticut, and the other officers are: First Lieutenant, Midshipman G. F. F. Wilde, of Massachusetts; Second Lieutenant and Master, Midshipman Wm. M. Folger, of Ohio; Ensign, G. A. Converse.—*New-Bedford Mercury, July 19.*

Ohio and Recruiting in the Rebellious States.

ORDER BY GOV. BROUGH.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF OHIO,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, July 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.—In accordance with General Orders, No. 227, War Department, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 9, 1864, relative to recruiting in rebel States for loyal States, and the appointment of recruiting agents, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

One recruiting agent will be appointed by the Governor for each Congressional District in Ohio, on the recommendation of parties therein.

Said agents will be subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and will be held personally responsible for their official acts, and may be arrested and held for trial by the commanding officer of the army for any frauds on the Government or on recruits, or for violating any of the instructions issued to govern this recruitment, or for any offence against military law and will be held responsible for the acts of all persons who act under their authority or direction. Sub-agents desirous of procuring recruits under this system, will make immediate application to their district recruiting agent, furnishing him with a statement of the number of recruits they wish to have placed to their credit, the amount of local bounty to be paid each recruit. The money for the payment of the local bounty must be deposited with the agent before he will be authorized to make any credits of recruits. The compensation of recruiting agents will not exceed six dollars per day for the time actually employed, to be paid by the different sub-districts for which he procures recruits *pro rata* according to the number of recruits furnished.

Recruiting agents will transmit to the State recruiting agent, weekly, a report of their operations, giving the number and names of recruits enlisted and mustered, the sub-district to which they are to be assigned, and the amount of bounty paid to each. Blank receipt rolls will be furnished from the office. The representatives of sub-districts, availing themselves of this arrangement for raising their quota of recruits, may require satisfactory security from the agent before depositing any money with him for local bounty; this is to be entirely at the pleasure of the sub-district committee, as it is to be distinctly understood that the State cannot be held responsible for the malfeasance of said agents.

In assigning recruits to sub-districts the agent is directed to assign them *pro rata* to all the localities that may have applied for such credit. As soon as a detachment of recruits shall have been mustered into the United States service, the agent will pay them the amount of bounty agreed to be paid, for which he will take their receipt on the receipt roll, in duplicate, to be furnished him for that purpose.

One copy of the receipt roll will be forwarded to the State agent, to be forwarded to this office. The signature of the recruit must in all cases be witnessed by a responsible person, a commissioned officer of an Ohio regiment when practicable. Persons who wish to avail themselves of the services of recruiting agents for procuration of substitutes before the draft, can do so by furnishing the agent of the district in which they are enrolled with the means of transportation to said district where the substitute can be mustered into service by the Provost-Marshal of said district, who will issue the proper substitution papers.

Recruiting agents for one enrollment district will not be allowed to assign recruits to any sub-district beyond the bounds of their own district; nor will any such assignment be recognized.

In addition to the above recruiting agents, there will be appointed one State agent, to be stationed at Nashville, Tenn., who shall have the control and direction of all recruiting agents from the State, and shall exercise a general supervision over their proceedings and official conduct. The State agent will promptly report to this office any neglect of duty or any fraud upon the Government or recruits on the part of any recruiting agent. The State agent will transmit to this office a weekly report of the business of recruiting by agents under his direction, inclosing one copy of all receipt rolls received by him. He will report any suggestions for the benefit of the system of recruiting, and will also be required to certify to the correctness of the receipt-rolls before forwarding them to this office.

By order of the Governor.

(Signed) B. R. COWEN,
Adjutant General of Ohio.

The Light Draft Monitors.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

GENTLEMEN: Having seen an article copied into some of our Boston papers from a New-York journal, to the effect that there had been some disagreement between the contractors of the new light draft monitors and the Navy Department, I deem it a duty to all concerned to state the facts for the information of the public.

I attended all the meetings of the contractors recently held in New-York, and can say that the utmost harmony prevailed. We were fairly met by the officers appointed by the Government on all questions. In relation to the payments for back work and future improvements, there was no disposition manifested to deprive us of a single dollar; on the contrary, we have reason to believe that all our payments will be promptly approved, as those already earned according to the terms of the contract have been.

In relation to the monitors, the Department has delegated Capt. ERICSSON to make such improvement in them as will render them available for coast and harbor defence, and when we consider their light draft, for these purposes, they will be very efficient against any foreign force. It is well-known that all the foreign iron-clads are very deep and would not therefore approach our monitors, which could be moored in shallow water, or kept under steam as circumstances might require. The superiority of their artillery has been tested in the contest between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*. As they are in various stages of advancement, some of them not nearly completed, the expense of the contemplated improvements will not be so great as the public has been led to suppose. Capt. ERICSSON, who, with others, has the matter in charge, is well known to the scientific world and does not therefore require my indorsement; but this much I may say, that his construction of the first monitor saved the nation from a great humiliation. I have examined the *Dictator* and *Puritan* which he has designed and superintended, and consider that in material, workmanship and invulnerability, they excel anything which I have seen in England or France.

I am well aware that the public has been quite restless in relation to the movements of the Navy Department, on account of the depredations of the *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Georgia*; but if the facts were generally known they would show that the power of these vessels has been greatly exaggerated. In a letter to Senator GRIMES, which you published some time since, I boldly asserted that the *Alabama* was inferior in speed and fighting qualities to our sloops-of-war, the truth of which was clearly demonstrated in the recent glorious naval combat. The difficulty has not been a want of vessels of the right class to destroy these British rovers, but to obtain sight of them. It is my deliberate opinion that almost any of our sloops could easily overhaul the *Florida* in a twelve hours' run, and bring her to action. The accounts of her great speed, from the size of the vessel, and her well-known motive power, are entirely incorrect. I do not believe she can be driven more than twelve knots an hour under steam alone for more than two or three hours at a time. If the public will only exercise a little patience, they will find that the Navy Department has not neglected its duty in this hour of our national struggle, and that in the designs of even the light-draft monitors it has acted with more skill than many have believed. These vessels were a bold experiment, an innovation upon all previous notions of iron-clads, and could not be expected to be wholly perfect at first, but I am confident that without change from the first design, they would be most valuable for home defence. To make them available for action in Southern waters, in all weather, the proposed improvement is necessary.

In addition, I would earnestly recommend the construction of a number of sea-going wooden ships, heavily iron clad, with high speed, (from 24 to 36 guns)—and thus secure the respect of all the other nations of the world, and the best guarantee of *impartial neutrality*.

DONALD McKAY.

COWHIDING AFFAIR IN ALLEGHENY, PENNSYLVANIA.—A cowhiding affair took place in Allegheny on Thursday evening, in which a man named ROBERT SHORTS, well advanced in years, received some slight chastisement at the hands of a woman whose daughter, it was alleged, he had attempted to abduct. The girl is a young miss of thirteen years, and it is alleged that SHORTS has lately been so attentive to her, that he succeeded in winning her confidence, though it is not claimed that anything improper ever passed between them. On Thursday evening Mr. SHORTS invited the fair one to take a walk with him, and started in the direction of East Common. The girl's mother, noticing their departure, armed herself with a cowhide, and started after them. She met them on the Common, and after giving the elderly lover a lecture, proceeded to administer to him a severe castigation, SHORTS not relishing the flogging, turned upon the indignant mother, and was endeavoring to take the cowhide from her, when the lady's husband appeared, and commenced making offensive demonstrations. SHORTS then drew a pistol, at the sight of which the attacking party withdrew, taking their daughter with them, and leaving the old man master of the field. A warrant was subsequently issued for the arrest of SHORTS on a charge of attempted abduction, so that the end is not yet.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

THE GOLD BELONGING TO STATE BANKS WHICH BECOME NATIONAL BANKS.—The National Banking Law provides that when State Banks become National Banks, any of the stockholders, by making demands for the value of their stock, within thirty days of the transfer, shall be paid the same from the assets of the bank. The law further provides that the Bank Commissioners shall make an estimate of the value of the stock, based upon the fair market value of the assets of the bank. Recently, some of the stockholders of one of the banks of this State, which has become a National Bank, have demanded the value of their stock. An important question in connection with their value is, whether the market premium on the gold owned by the banks, at the time of the transfer, shall be counted among the assets. As the State Banks immediately upon becoming National Banks dispose of their gold, and the premium is added to their assets, we think the Commissioners will be justified in considering the premium an element of the value, in making their estimate.—*Boston Traveller.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum..........$10 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00

Two copies 1 year...5 00 | Ten copies 1 year..22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00

Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year...15 00

And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies 1 year..........25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

FIRST WARD.—Mr. W. H. BEECHING is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Atlanta is still full of doubt as to the occupation of the city by Gen. SHERMAN. Dispatches from Nashville and Louioville assert that it is true beyond a doubt. But the Government has not yet received any such information. A dispatch received at Washington yesterday says that Atlanta is not yet ours, but that we are in possession of a part of the city, the enemy holding the rest. An official dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN to the War Department gives further particulars of the battle of Wednesday last, when the enemy assaulted our lines. Gen. HOWARD buried two hundred dead rebels in front of his corps. Gen. HOOKER, while advancing the lines of his corps, met the enemy in the open field, and a terrible battle ensued, in which the enemy were badly defeated. At the close of the engagement Gen. HOOKER announced to Gen. SHERMAN that he had buried four hundred rebels, and that four thousand wounded lay in his front.

From St. Louis there comes a sensational report in regard to the discovery of a plot among rebels and Copperheads, said to have for its object the erection of a great Northwestern Confederacy. The testimony is now in the possession of the authorities in Washington, and it is said to implicate many prominent parties at St. Louis; them seem to be more or less frightened about its

The exact quota of Ohio under the new call is 50,792. That of Connecticut is 10,121.

GENERAL NEWS.

THOMAS BOYLE, a Union soldier, who recently escaped from the rebel military prison at Americus, Ga, says that the sufferings of the prisoners confined there are almost incredible. At the time of his escape, there were 19,000 Federal prisoners confined in a stockade enclosing twelve acres of ground, of which three acres, in the centre, were covered by a swamp. They have no tents or shelter except *holes they dig in the ground* with their hands. For a roof, they set sticks up and lean them together at the top and cover them with dirt. Their rations consist of three ounces of meat a day (and this is frequently not served) and a piece of corn bread four inches square. In lieu of the bread they sometimes get a pint and a half of corn meal, which they bake, without salt, on a board before a camp-fire. Two-thirds of the prisoners are suffering from scurvy in consequence of their privations and exposures, and many of them have become crazy. Yet the greater number of prisoners bear their sufferings with a patience and resignation more heroic than the courage that has so often faced a thousand deaths upon the field of battle.

Two soldiers of the Thirteenth Indiana, who were captured at Cold Harbor, arrived at Indianapolis on Thursday, having made their escape by jumping from the cars near Macon, Ga. They were twenty-eight days in reaching SHERMAN's lines. Gen. CARRINGTON has received orders from the War Department to send through the lines the officers of MORGAN's staff now at Camp Morton, who were captured while on a mission with Gen. HOBSON to arrange an exchange for him. HOBSON's agreement is regarded as valid, and the order carries it out

The Louisville *Democrat* of the 21st says that, on Tuesday night twenty-four women and children were received at the barracks in that city from the front. They were arrested and sent there by Maj. Gen. SHERMAN, charged with having violated General Orders, No. 2, issued from headquarters, District of Etowah. They are to be sent down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, and to be transferred from the country To what point they are to be sent is not yet known.

The Barnstable *Patriot* says that Miss ANNIE E. JONES, better known as "the pretty rebel spy" and as "Maj JONES," an intelligent young lady of only twenty years, who has been a prisoner of State for the last year, was released, by order of Secretary STANTON, from the Barnstable Jail, and left for Boston last week.

A short time since a body of Union soldiers surrounded New-Castle, Ky., while a squad charged through the place, having been informed that JESSE and his gang had possession of the town. When the soldiers made their appearance there was a general hiding of watches and pocketbooks, in which work the rebels in the town were most active So soon as it was known that they were Union soldiers, the rebels at once hunted up their valuables again. "Save me from my friends" seems to have been the sentiment of the rebels of New-Castle.

WILLIAM D. GREW, a Southern refugee, was arrested Friday morning in Baltimore, on the charge of violating his parole of honor, which he had given to the military authorities of that city, to remain north of Philadelphia during the war. A few days since he went to Washington, and was returning when arrested. He is also charged with having upon his person a treasonable document in the shape of a piece of poetry.

The *Arizona Miner* states that the place selected by Gov. GOODWIN, for the capital of Arizona, on Granite Creek, is to be called Prescott, in honor of the historian. The Governor has appointed the 18th of July the day for holding an election for a delegate to Congress, and for electing a member of the Legislative Assembly for that Territory.

The ballot of the people of Pennsylvania on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, allowing soldiers to vote, is to come off on the 5th of August.

Secretary FESSENDEN will not leave Washington for Maine under a week or ten days. The advertisement for the new loan will appear Monday or Tuesday. The amount will be limited only by the figure of the law, two hundred millions. It will be accompanied by a brief appeal to the people, showing the exact condition of the finances, and asking them to sustain their Government in carrying on the war.

Saturday was a very quiet day in Money, Gold, Stocks, Produce and Merchandise. Gold fluctuated between 253½@255½, closing heavily at about 254½. Stocks were lightly dealt in, yet sustained in price, especially Government Securities, which were buoyant. Produce was more freely offered, and in less demand, at in the main drooping prices. General Merchandise was dull, and generally nominal. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 571 vessels of all classes in port.

The "Peace" Correspondence—A Pretty Plot Spoiled.

Two problems press upon the rebel mind: How to whip GRANT and how to defeat LINCOLN. The more they are baffled in the first, the more anxiously they set to the second. It is plain that to accomplish this latter, any indirect means can be employed. Votes only can defeat LINCOLN, and rebels have no votes. The point, then, is: How to secure the votes of others? or, in other words, how to augment the opposition party of the North? The great strength of Mr. LINCOLN is, that he represents the only genuine war spirit of the country. Therefore to prevent his reëlection, some device must be found that shall, for a time at least, disconcert this war spirit. The first attempt in this line has just been tried on the Canadian frontier.

Rebels of note show themselves there who pretend that they came on a peace errand. On its face no errand could be more respectable. Every Northern man, who has the feeling of a man, craves peace just as soon as it can be secured with safety to his country. The *quasi* peace agents ask to go to Washington. It is assumed that they are the bearers of propositions, and they have authority to treat upon them. Leave is granted, but they will not assert that they have any propositions, or that they have been authorized to treat!—only that they are "in the confidential employment of their Government," and would be *subsequently* invested with all needful authority. It was calculated that thus an interview by these really irresponsible men could be had with PRESIDENT LINCOLN, without any definite propositions on their part, and with an opening for JEFF. DAVIS afterward to disavow whatever they might say or do. On their own private account they might talk ever so liberally about coming back into the Union, and make ever so fair professions; and yet bind their master to nothing, while at the same time they manage to fix upon Mr. LINCOLN the odium of refusing peace overtures. Out of this would have come excellent electioneering capital for the Copperheads until November. The people will be called upon to pay in the heavy taxes which have been levied, and to meet the heavy quotas on the new draft. If it can be made to appear to the people that the war is needlessly continued, that the rebels are anxious to come back peacefully into the Union, and that Mr. LINCOLN will do nothing to further that object, of course it must tell prodigiously against him at the ballot-box. The Copperhead candidate once elected, JEFF. DAVIS would be master of the situation.

President LINCOLN met this nice little plan with that direct good sense and firm principle that have so often baffled the trickery of his enemies. He declared that "any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met on liberal terms." There was no room for the play of bad faith here. Peace advances would be welcomed, but must come, if at all, from a responsible quarter, and look only toward the restoration of the Union. Here was an absolute test of the real spirit and purpose of the *quasi* Peace Commissioners. The truth comes out at once. In their labored reply, charged up to the brim with cheap indignation, they say: "Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters, and they have no more inclination than they have a right to subvert the social institutions of the sovereign States, to overthrow their established Constitutions, or to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government." This is equivalent to saying that there can be no negotiation with JEFF. DAVIS, who is the Commander-in-Chief of "our armies," *except upon the basis of a negotiation of the independence of "the Confederacy."* It discloses that the peace which they seek is a peace issuing only from a division of the Union. A peace of that character is not one which even the Copperheads themselves dare make an issue before the people.

This scheme of damaging the President by making him figure as an obstacle to peace, will only recoil upon its projectors. His best title to the public confidence is that he is fixed immovably against any peace *that involves disunion.* The fact that men who represent themselves to be "in the confidential employment" of the Richmond Government thus frankly announce that neither the inclination nor the right exists in that Government to think of peace that does not involve disunion, is a fact that will benefit Mr. LINCOLN. It tends to dispel the delusion, which even some good men have cherished, that the Richmond Government would lay down its usurped power and submit to the National authority, if that authority were once more in charge of a "Democratic" Administration. It puts to rest all questions in the North concerning the "terms" that ought to be accorded to the rebels if they will lay down their arms; for the *sine qua non*, the "integrity of the whole Union," is repudiated in advance. There would be no completer verification of the necessity of the thoroughgoing, unconditional, war policy, of which President LINCOLN is the exponent. Burdensome as the war is, not one Northern man in a hundred would go for making an end of it by making an end of the Union. The great effort of the war party, from the beginning, has been to get the issue—war or disunion—as cleanly and clearly before the people as possible, and to keep it there. The Copperheads have been continually doing their utmost to obscure it. Some of them have pretended that if the war were abandoned, the Union might be restored by negotiation. Others have pretended that if the war were waged "with the sword in one hand, and the olive branch in the other," which, in reality, is mere sham fighting, the rebels would not lose their temper, and would in the end good-naturedly consent to come back into the Union. A vast deal of specious sophistry has been used to get each of these notions into the popular mind, and thus beguile it from the support of President LINCOLN's policy of forcing the rebels back to their allegiance. This might have had some effect, if the peace demonstrations just made could have kept clear of the vital point concerning the maintenance of the Union. President LINCOLN's reply did not permit that; and it proved the rock upon which the whole scheme split. The people cannot, for an instant, be deceived into a favorable consideration of peace, *so long as they see that disunion is the price which must be paid for it.*

The Old Doctrine of State Rights.

To the old Southern doctrine of State Rights, as is very well understood by our people, we are largely indebted for the rebellion, and it will be always held in abhorrence by them on this account. The true doctrine of State Rights they will never abandon, and they never should, but the old doctrine, which would make the Union a mere rope of sand, which taught that every citizen's duty was first to his State, and then if it pleased, to the United States, which ignored the clause in the Constitution which provides that the Constitution and laws of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land, but gave State authority the right to release every one from his duty to that Constitution and those laws—that doctrine of State Rights can never be accepted again either North or South.

It has wrought at the South all the evil which it could. It was used by the rebel leaders to precipitate the country into civil war, but when once the step had been taken, State Rights were no longer heeded, and the loudest advocates of them might shout forth their praises everywhere without producing the least practical effect. The Rebel Government felt, of course, that there was no possibility of their existence if they yielded to the cry at all, and they have gone right forward in carrying out the measures which they thought best to adopt, whether they interfered with State Rights or not. Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, might protest against the suspension of the habeas corpus, but it remained suspended. He and the other Governors might protest against being compelled to carry cargo for the Confederacy in State vessels, but the *Little Ada* could not get her clearance without obeying the Confederate regulations. North Carolina may threaten to cut herself aloof from the Confederacy and put in action the same State Rights doctrine which South Carolina and the other rebel States put in action three or four years ago, and what answer does she meet? Not a recognition of her State Rights, but a declaration that if she should do so, Virginia and South Carolina would "treat her as an enemy—would make unceremonious use of her railroads, and short work of her towns."

But this ridiculous "old doctrine of State Rights" was made the pretext for rebellion, although the rebels themselves had to at once throw it overboard from their ship of State. It was a Jonah which would have sunk it long ago, as it must sink any ship of State into which it is received.

And is it to be supposed that we at the North, who never accepted that doctrine, but who have had a civil war forced upon us by its votaries, are to be foolish enough now to take it up, although they themselves have been compelled to abandon it? Have we learned nothing whatever by all the toils and sufferings of the past three years? Are we such fools that we will not learn even in the school of experience? Are we willing in rebuilding our house to daub it again with the same untempered mortar, to place it upon the same sandy foundation, which the flood has already cut out from under us?

The *World* answers such questions in the affirmative. It thinks so little of the fortitude and patience of our people, that it does not hesitate to say that "a majority of the Northern people would gladly accept" the recognition of "the old doctrine of State Rights in reconstructing the Union," if only they could "thereby terminate the war." Setting aside all considerations of principle and honor from the question, we say that a majority of the Northern people are too practical—have too much common sense to throw away all the immense investment of toil and suffering, of life and money, which they have made in putting down the rebellion, by accepting as its result only the restoration of the same state of things, with its safeguards weakened, and the elements of disintegration strengthened and made more prominent.

THE CANADIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that the British authorities had given orders that the seat of Government for Canada should not be removed from Quebec during the continuance of the war in this country. There is no foundation for this statement. The local Government will move to Ottawa about the middle of October next. The truth is, the British Imperial authorities have no voice in the matter of determining where the Provincial seat of Government shall be. It lies entirely within the powers of the local Legislature to order the removal to any point it may choose. The Queen was invited, a few years ago, to act for the legislative bodies in the matter of making a permanent selection, as the conflict of factions rendered it impossible that any decision should be come to by the Provincials themselves. Her Majesty selected Ottawa—probably for the reason that it is neutral ground, partly in Upper and partly in Lower Canada. Buildings for the use of the Legislature and the Government have been erected there, and the removal takes place at the date we have mentioned.

The chances, however, seem to be that the proposed federation of the Provinces will prevent Ottawa from becoming, after all, the permanent capital. In the event of the maritime colonies coming into the projected union, it is more than probable that they would stipulate for Quebec being made the capital, from its geographical position, its greater accessibility, and its advantages as a rendezvous hereafter in Summer for a portion of the British North American fleet. These, however, are speculations as to the future. Ottawa carries off the honors of the seat of Government for the time.

The British Party Conflict.

We publish in other columns, to-day, several of the more important speeches delivered in both Houses of the British Parliament, on the motion to censure the Foreign policy of the Government, which came up in the Commons on the 4th of July, and lasted till the morning of the 9th, and which was debated on the night of the 8th in the House of Lords.

We cannot promise that the speeches we have selected will deeply interest our readers. But such as they are, the occasion called forth no better. The subject is naturally a dry one, and the two most brilliant debaters of the Commons, Messrs. GLADSTONE and DISRAELI, appear to have been in a great measure out of their element, and deliver themselves as if, instead of producing their arguments from a thorough appreciation and well-digested knowledge of the subject, they had primed themselves for the occasion. Lord RUSSELL himself is usually a most uninteresting speaker, and he hardly seems to have been roused from the ordinary level of official commonplaces, by the critical nature of the party situation and his peculiar personal responsibility for whatever might be the upshot of the motion. Lord PALMERSTON having, as will be seen by referring to the reports, made a foolish display of temper during a personal *rencontre* between Mr. LAYARD and Mr. HARDY, seems to have barely recovered his equanimity so far as to go into the merits of the question, either with his usual clearness or his accustomed vigor. And taking the speeches altogether, aven as fully reported, they form about as poor an illustration of British parliamentary eloquence, and as feeble a commentary on the real merits of this Dano-German question, as could well be looked for in such high deliberative assemblies.

Mr. DISRAELI may claim the credit of having eliminated the real state of the facts as to the position which France has borne in all these negotiations. When the Emperor was first approached on the question of joining in a note of remonstrance to the German Powers, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' reply was a suggestion to Lord COWLEY to call to mind the answer of Russia to the joint note in the case of Poland. When, again, Lord RUSSELL instructed his Paris Deputy to ascertain if the Emperor's Government would stand by Denmark in resisting the further progress of the German invasion, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS demands to know what is intended to be meant by the proposal to stand by Denmark. To this Lord RUSSELL is at last compelled to answer, that it is meant to give the Danes "material aid."

Now, looking at this exposition of the attitude of England, the question first arises, how the British Government entertaining such positive convictions that Denmark was right and that the German powers were wrong, proposed a *peace* conference; urged the Danish Government to revoke the Constitution granted by the late King; agreed to the surrender of the Treaty of 1852; forced the Danes to accept an armistice, and stood forward as chief arbitrator in a cause which, in conjunction with France, Lord RUSSELL had determined to settle by an appeal to the sword.

Not less extraordinary than this is the tone of defence which the British Ministry now assumes in palliating their inconsequent conduct toward Denmark. It is a prime feature in that defence, that Denmark has been pretty much wrong all through these negotiations; that she has been too late in doing as she was told; that she had no right to expect England to back her pretensions; and that she is reaping the reward of her obstinacy. And yet, in the face of all this, Lord RUSSELL was busying himself all along with a project to bring France into a compact for the purpose of giving "material aid" to Denmark, and making mince-meat of the German Confederacy.

It is impossible to conceive anything more illogical, anything more calculated to deceive, anything more likely to lower the influence of Great Britain in the eyes of the world, than the whole of these diplomatic negotiations. It would indeed be impossible to account for a British Minister's lapse into such stupendous acts of blundering, were it not that it is no longer a secret that the decisions of the Foreign Office are subject to revision by the Crown, and by the secret advisers thereof. Saxe-Coburg and Belgium have, at this moment, more influence in determining the foreign policy of England, or rather in thwarting that policy, than has probably been held or employed by any Continental power or principality since the days of the last of the STUARTS. The matter is no longer mere conjecture; the whole power of the Court is wielded in the interest of Germany. In presence of that Power the leaders of both political parties in the British Parliament are prone to the earth; and British promises and British threats have come to be alike regarded with scorn and contempt in the smallest principality of Central Europe.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Moldo-Wallachian Hospodar COUZA has achieved a diplomatic triumph at Constantinople. Summoned thither to render an account of his stewardship, to answer for his aggressions on the convents for the augmentation of his army contrary to treaty, and for the sudden dissolution of his Parliament, he has, by his tact and astuteness, safely passed through the ordeal, and even wormed himself into the good graces of the Sultan.

While seeming to yield in certain unimportant details, COUZA has carried his point in the main. Not only is the military force of the Principalities not to be diminished, but their sovereign has obtained permission from the Sultan to raise an additional regiment. The measures of reform contemplated by the Hospodar are to be embodied in a new Constitution, which the protecting Powers are to be promptly called together to frame, and a commission has been appointed to inquire into the titles of the convents to their possessions, and to fix the amount of compensation which they are severally to receive.

This favorable settlement of his difficulties has filled the Prince and his followers with exultation, and at a banquet given to him by one of the embassies, he expressed his joy at the result by proposing as a toast "*Le succès légalisé.*" He is now in fact master of the situation, and both boyards and monks will have to succumb to him.

The success of COUZA's visit to the Turkish metropolis has emboldened him, it is said, to aim at something more than vanquishing Roumanian monks and boyards; nor does he despair of seeing the two Principalities hereafter welded into a kingdom, and His Serene Highness ALEXANDER JOHN, invested with the crown and sceptre of the new created realm.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that the Sultan's unlooked-for change of deportment toward the Hospodar was solely effected by the charms of that feudatory's elocution and address. As the Prince is a protégé of the French Emperor, it will be more rational to regard the favorable reception which COUZA met with as in reality the triumph of French over English diplomacy.

The Civil War in China.

The order of Her Majesty's Government, forbidding British officers to remain any longer in the Imperialist service, not having reached Pekin at latest dates, Major GORDON was still prosecuting the war vigorously against the Taepings, who, though continually losing ground, are defending themselves with the courage of despair, and have recently inflicted a severe repulse on the Anglo-Chinese troops. This occurred at Chang-chow, the most important, after Nankin, of all the rebel strongholds, and which GORDON, in conjunction with the mandarin forces, is besieging. When the Major arrived before this city, he found it invested on three sides by about 50,000 Imperialists, who had breached the wall in several places, but not yet ventured on an assault. The Commander of the mercenaries at once determined to put an end to this state of inaction by storming certain earthworks held by the rebels, outside the west gates. These were all carried by the 26th of April. Then batteries were planted to widen the breaches which the native artillerists had made, and on the morning of the 28th a general onset was ordered. But the assailants encountered so desperate a resistance that, after the fight had continued for half an hour with the utmost fury, they had to retire, with the loss of some 400 officers and men killed and wounded. Notwithstanding this disaster, however, nothing can avert the capture of Chang-chow, and the overthrow of the rebels, save the speedy recall of GORDON. The rigid enforcement of the British order may once more turn the tide of victory in favor of the Taepings, but if the Commander of the Anglo-Chinese legion be left at its head for a few months longer, the Empire of Tien-wang will have vanished. Already, indeed, it is tottering to its fall, Kiang-soo being the only province where the rebels retain a semblance of power, and even there, three of the four cities which yet remain to them are beleaguered.

Truly a happy day will it be for native and foreigner when this Chinese civil war comes to a close. It has reduced the fairest and most fertile districts of the "Flowery Land" to the condition of a wilderness. Famine and starvation are its invariable attendants, and, in many instances, not only have the pursuits of industry been abandoned, but the wretched peasantry have been actually converted into *cannibals* by the extremity of want. "In the neighborhood of Chang-chow," says an eye-witness, "hundreds of gaunt, starving wretches, with hardly any other means of subsistence than *human* flesh and the few scraps of refuse they can pick up from the Imperialist troops, wander hopelessly about, more dead than alive, amid the ruins of their villages and of the suburbs," while another authority makes revelations still more shocking. "To read," adds he, "that people are *eating human flesh*, is one thing; to *see the bodies* from which that flesh has been cut, is another. No one can eat a meal here without a certain degree of loathing. The poor wretches have a wolfish look that is indescribable, and they haunt one's boat in shoals, in the hope of getting some scraps of food. Their lamentations and moans completely take away any appetite which the horrors one has witnessed may have left him." The perpetuation of this horrible state of things will be one of the inevitable results of the enforcement of that new order in council which is now on its way to China. For the moment GORDON and the other British officers are recalled from the Imperialist service, the Anglo-Chinese legion will become disorganized, and the equilibrium between the belligerents being once more restored, who can say when the civil war and its calamities will cease to afflict the land?

THE ARREST OF THE NEW-JERSEY EDITOR.—The article published in several of the City papers yesterday, announcing the arrest by Gen. DIX of the editor of the Newark, N. J., *Journal*, was erroneous in several particulars. He was not arrested in the exercise of any military authority whatever, but the District-Attorney was requested to arrest him and have him indicted for violation of the laws of Congress. The following was the portion of his editorial which embodied the offence alleged:

"It will be seen that Mr. LINCOLN has called for another half a million of men. Those who desire to be butchered will please step forward at once. All others will stay at home, and defy Old Abe and his minions to drag them from their families. We hope that the people of New-Jersey will at once cut their feet down and insist that not a man shall be forced out of the State to engage in the abolition butchery, and swear to die at their own doors rather than march one step to fulfill the dictates of that mad revolutionary fanaticism, which has destroyed the best Government the world ever saw, and would now butcher its remaining inhabitants to carry out a mere fanatical sentiment. This has gone far enough, *and must be stopped.* Let the people rise as one man and demand that this wholesale murder shall cease."

If this language does not violate the law it is not easy to imagine any language that would. The 25th section of the law of March 3, 1863, declares that if any person shall "counsel or aid any person to resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States," it shall constitute an offence for which he shall be arrested and delivered to the civil authorities for trial. Gen. DIX has acted in this matter in strict accordance with the letter of the law.

The Union Cause in England.

THE UNION AND EMANCIPATION SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER—LETTER FROM J. H. ESTCOURT, ESQ.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having only your Semi-Weekly for perusal, it was by accident that the Weekly issue of Saturday, May 7, 1864, came into my possession. I am indebted to that opportunity for the wonderful knowledge of your copy of the "Southern Independence Association" advertisement from their organ, the Manchester *Guardian*. I felt surprised in seeing such a reproduction in a New-York paper, especially a loyal one—but when I read your editorial comments thereon, my surprise vanished, and I could not but admit that your strictures were well deserved. My repugnance to such an organization is as great as yours, and therefore the just condemnation you have written, is not in my opinion too severe. The very existence of such a corporation in England is so glaring an act of enmity, that it bespeaks at once the character of its composition. Jealousy, hatred of democratic government, self-interest, pocket principle, and ignorance, appear to influence the members thereof in their work of sustaining the rebellion, of seeking the independence of a slave power—an admitted iniquity and a monstrous crime, and the grossest system of wrong against human liberty and our common manhood, ever known in the history of the world. What a passion must control their judgment, when they seek for that evil of evils a representation in the councils of nations, glorying in their civilization, and free institutions. It is, however, true as it is strange, and as strange as true.

You will perceive, Sir, that had it been only the fact of such an association being censured by you, no comment would have been needed by me. It remains, therefore, to say, that it was in the absence of a recognition of another and elder association, named "The Union and Emancipation Society" of Manchester, which caused me to conceive you had done an unintentional injustice.

I send you, per this mail, the Manchester *Examiner & Times* of August, 1863, in which you will see the address of that society, and a list of the principal members belonging thereto; and if it be not too much to ask for the insertion of a copy thereof as an antidote to the bane, it would be very satisfactory to your readers to know the fact, and a well-deserved justice to the society.

I inclose also the annual circular of the society, by which you will see that they have circulated upward of three hundred thousand sheets of literature, comprising tracts, pamphlets, lectures and books, and by this means the popular mind has been informed on the principal issues at stake in the present crisis. To this means has been added the platform power, and more than two hundred and fifty meetings have been held during the past twelve months in the most important towns of the kingdom. The executive of that society has had the satisfaction of knowing that to their work may be attributed the present harmony existing between the two Governments and the mutual good faith between the two peoples. This work and labor of love has been successful and is still being carried on by similar means to those already named, and will be so continued until there is such an overwhelming victory of the Unionist power as will crush all those who worship success and make friends or admirers of the present enemies.

With many of your noble citizens continual correspondence is maintained, and your Union Leagues reciprocate the friendly feeling that has been brought into real existence by the action of this society. I feel sure you will readily acknowledge that the world-wide names found in this association will at once tell of its character, without any explanation of mine. For instance, such men as John Stuart Mill, Goldwin Smith, Newman, Perronet Thompson, Nicnol, Corwin, Fawcett, Rogers, Beesley, Thomas, Hughes, McMichael, Dr. Guthrie, Geo. Wilson, Edward Dicey, James Cropper, Thorold Rogers, Lester Stephen, supported by Thomas Bagley, E. A. Leastam, D. A. Taylor, Guildford Onslow, Wm. Cunningham; and indorsed by James Stansfield, Wm. E. Foster, Richard Cobden and John Bright, should at once tell the force of the intellectual, political and religious power of the association, as well as the soundness of its principles. When to these are added the names of about six thousand members, well known in their respective localities, as the working Bees in every Hive of progress, be it educational, political, civil or religious, I am sure the organization will command pure respect, if nothing more. Comparisons are odious at times, but if an analysis of the value of the two associations were to be ascertained, I feel confident the premium would be for the Union party. Why, sir, I have tried to obtain an estimate of the moral, political and social value of the Pro-Slavery Independence party, and it is a very modest one indeed—so much so, that it would seem invidious to mention it. Take, for illustration, the fact, that one of these columns of names (newspaper type. One hundred and twenty lines contain the Irish friends of the South. Of such, sir, and about twelve well known men, with a following of blockade-runners, Confederate loaners, cotton-at-any-price-men, enviers of American prosperity and growth in power, hangers-on and lookers-on for rebel agents, the Southern Independence party are composed. Let defeat to the arms of the rebels come, and their interests will break their unity and scatter their forces to the winds. In conclusion, as a member of the Union and Emancipation Societies, I beg to assure you and your readers, that my earnest, daily desire and hope is to see the day of complete victory come, and to hail with you the rising of the nation into newness of life—to see her put on her beautiful garments of Freedom, without one slave seam in her robe, and that she may go forth to bless, wherein she rules, with equity, liberty and fraternity all beneath her Flag. Yours faithfully,

JOHN HAIR ESTCOURT.

MANCHESTER, England.

From Fortress Monroe—Visit of Secretary Seward.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 22.

The steamer *Dudley Buck* arrived here from Newbern this morning, and confirms the report of her having been chased by a suspicious-looking barkentine-rigged propeller, answering the description of the *Florida.*

Secretary SEWARD, accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen, arrived here in the United States steam revenue-cutter *Wayweyanda* from Washington to-day.

Rebel Prisoners Forwarded to Elmira—Arrivals from City Point.

WASHINGTON, Satuaday, July 23.

Yesterday evening, sixty rebel officers of different grades were taken from the Old Capitol and sent to Fort Delaware, and to-day over 400 rebel privates were forwarded to Elmira, N. Y., under a guard of the Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

The mail steamer *Keyport*, from City Point, reports that all was quiet when she left there yesterday, with the exception of an occasional discharge of artillery or the crack of a rifle.

Marine Disaster—Wreck of a British Brig.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 23.

The British brig *Mary Hatfield*, from Pictou, N. S., with coal for Augusta, went ashore yesterday on Fiddler's Beach, three miles below Bath, and sank in fifteen fathoms. She will probably prove a total loss.

The steam cutter *Mahoming* arrived here this afternoon

SWEET MEMORIES.

BY LAURA ELMER.

How they splashed the window pane—
How they leaped upon the plain—
How they glittered in the dell—
How they pattered, tinkled, fell—
The drops of rain!

O, we've not forgotten, quite,
Those sweet beauties brimmed with light;
Gayly dancing, mad with glee,
Kissing blossom, bush and tree,
Soft drops of rain!

Will it e'er entrance again,
Cooling, tinkling, falling rain?
First a sprinkle, then a shower,
With a dashing, drenching power,
Great drops of rain?

BESEECHING.

Hearken, Spirit of the Rain,
Send those liquid gems again—
Now we lift our eyes to thee,
Scorched, we have one only plea,
For drops of rain.

All of blessing 's in thy gift—
What's in honor—what 's in thrift?
Sirius crisps us flesh and bone,
Days lag on, and falls not one
Sweet drop of rain.

Come, soft sprinklings, gently down—
Bathe the sole and bathe the crown:
Thousands join the fervid prayer,
Burns it through this dog-day glare,
For rain, for rain.

SATURDAY, July 23, 1864.

GOSSIP FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Mining Stocks and all About Them—Some of the Good Ones—A Wedding Dinner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 22, 1864.

Since my last the stock market has languidly revived like a strong man that had been struck by Billy Patterson who requests to be taken home; don't feel like making particular inquiries as to who did it. In my last letter I held forth on Gould & Curry and Ophir stocks, and trust the community were interested thereby, especially those who are pecuniarily so. Since then the Gould & Curry advanced to $3,250, but under the pressure of a tight steamer day it fell off in the board to-day to $3,100. Ophir is quoted at $850; limited sales. The accounts from the Gould & Curry are good, and I learn that they are getting out good ore. ASA LAWTON, Esq., the Vice-President, is at the mine, and under his admirable management, in conjunction with Mr. BONNER, the Superintendent, a rigid system of economy is being inaugurated in all its departments, and stockholders may feel assured that there will be no waste or bad management. Mr. LAWTON is a thorough man of business, practical in all his ideas, and the Superintendent, Mr. BONNER has the confidence of the community here, and is rated as an able and competent underground miner.

I heard another theory given as an additional cause for the panic, which doubtless had much to do with it. Among the mills at work on the Gould & Curry ore was one belonging to Capt. WM. DALE, who had worked a certain grade of ore exclusively, which required a little different treatment from the class other mills worked. His mill had been running on this ore, containing sulphurets, and was kept running on that particular grade. As usual their teams were sent to the mine for this ore, but owing to some trifling cause the supply that day was not sufficient to load them, and they returned empty. The Superintendent of the mill telegraphed over to Mr. BONNER to ascertain the reason, and he replied, "I have no ore for you," alluding, of course, to that particular class of ore. The telegram, in some mysterious way, was repeated, it is said, for the benefit of certain parties here, and construed into an acknowledgement that the ore in the mine had given out. The alarm spread and no doubt assisted materially to increase the panic. There was at the time plenty of ore out such as the other mills were working. Mr. BONNER reports the mine as looking well, and I hear of no cessation of any other of the fifteen or twenty mills at work on the ore. At the board, to-day, a broker named BUDD, "went up," as they term it, for about a hundred thousand. He had bought and sold largely "short" stocks, that he bought went down and those he sold went up, and in consequence he followed suit, and went up higher than the stocks did. His creditors are waiting very impatiently for him to "come down," with very little prospect of their fond hopes being realized.

I hear that quite a number of mines are to be offered in your market in addition to the large number already before you for your consideration. Some are good, and some are good for nothing. Among those that have back-bone are the "Grissan and Henderson" claim, located at Gold Hill, Nevada. This claim has made its owners rich. It is at present paying from $1,000 to $1,300 per foot per month, and is accounted one of our very best. I am not aware at what price the mine is offered, but it would be a very nice little affair for a poor man to own. As I don't own any of the stock, and am not promised any for mentioning it, my conscience is clear, and those desirous of investing need not fancy they "smell a mice" because I speak of it. They need not take my word for it, as the mine is too well known here to require puffing, and they can easily obtain correct information on the subject through correspondents here.

I must cut this epistle short as my time is "up." I am invited out to dinner—a farewell dinner to a bachelor friend who departs this life of single blessedness to-morrow. His sympathising friends will endeavor to administer the last rites in a proper manner on this occasion. The gentleman is an experienced Surgeon of the Army, who has made a long and obstinate resistance to the decrees of fate, but he at last surrenders, hauls down his flag to-night, and reluctantly consents to share his greenbacks with a very nice young woman.

Just as I finished the above line dame nature gave a little shudder at the idea, and it will be quoted in the papers to-morrow as a very respectable earthquake, which it was, and the gas fixtures over my head are still vibrating. Nature evidently considers the Doctor's fate a shocking affair.

PODGERS.

Our Finances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I suppose there are three objects to be attained by any financial plan which may be adopted by Mr. FESSENDEN:

First—To obtain money just when it is wanted.

Second—A permanent system upon which merchants may securely base their calculations.

Third—The funding of indebtedness as fast as possible.

Allow me to suggest the following as a means of accomplishing these results:

First, let the department print currency (don't be frightened) to pay all its liabilities as they become due. This *certainly* provides the means. To attain the third object and by it prevent too large an expansion of currency, let there be at all times open for subscription bonds of the Government, bearing six per cent. interest. When the currency is abundant it will naturally seek this investment—then let all the currency which is paid in for such bonds be *cancelled* and *not reissued*. By this means the second object will be obtained.

I can see no objection to this plan, and it is certainly simple and efficient.

Yours, LEAGUER.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Union Mass Meetings—Political Matters—Rebel Prisoners—Cheering Accounts of the Crops.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 18, 1864.

We are doing a little in politics just now. Two Union Mass Meetings have been held in the city during the week—one to listen to "distinguished speakers" from different parts of the State—the other to allow our Representative, Hon. I. N. ARNOLD, an opportunity to give an account of his stewardship during the last session of Congress, which he did in a very able and satisfactory manner. There is little said yet as to who is to be the Union candidate in this district; but there is something like a score of Democrats anxious for the honor of defeat.

The Fremont business has been *forgotten*. At least, I judge so, for I have not heard it alluded to for the past two weeks. I don't think the "Copperheads" of your City will be able to keep the thing alive much longer. All their wet-nursing will not avail. The fact is, the child was still-born, but the parents don't appear to have known it!

Our Democratic friends are at sea with regard to a candidate for Governor. They cannot decide upon the man until the National Convention has manufactured some principles for the party. And the same difficulty exists with regard to candidates for Congress in most of the districts. If they nominate out-and-out Peace men, and the convention declares for the prosecution of the war, there they are—and *vice versa*. Was ever a great party in such a ridiculous position before?

By the way, some of our friends have a difficulty growing out of the action of Congress in relation to the *status* of the States in rebellion. That body having declared that such States cannot be allowed to vote for President and Vice-President, what becomes of ANDY JOHNSON? As he resides in one of the disfranchised States, is it consistent that he be voted for and elected Vice-President, while virtually by reason of the action of Congress, out of the Union. This point ought to be elucidated, and none is more capable of doing it, and there is no one whose opinion would be of greater might, than that of the Chairman of the National Union Executive Committee.

Prisoners are constantly arriving from the Southwest. Five hundred came in last evening, and 400 on Friday evening. There are over 15,000 rebel prisoners in this State now, at Camp Douglas, Rock Island, and Alton. About 1,400 have died at Rock Island since the military prison was opened there, and some 2,500 at Camp Douglas. Both posts are now, however, in a very healthy condition.

Brig.-Gen. W. SOOY SMITH, chief of cavalry under Gen. SHERMAN, is now in this city seriously ill of inflammatory rheumatism.

Some of our "solid men" are following the example set in the East, and procuring substitutes to represent them in the army, they being themselves exempt.

But little is doing in the recruiting line in the State just now. Detachments of conscripts from Minnesota are almost daily passing through this city to the front.

We had one of the heaviest rain storms of the year on Saturday night and Sunday morning. Rain poured down in torrents several hours. It is estimated that at least six inches of water fell.

The condition of the crops continues to be a subject of absorbing interest. We have now, instead of the drouth, the chinch bug, which, like the locusts of Egypt, is to destroy every green thing. That its ravages are severe in some localities, there is no doubt; but there is as little doubt that the accounts of its wholesale destruction of crops, are greatly exaggerated. Judge VAN EPPS, the President of our State Agricultural Society, who resides at Rockford, in the northern part of the State, and Mr. REYNOLDS, the Secretary, who resides in Springfield, both unite in saying that the crops of the State, as a whole, were never better. Even burnt-up Wisconsin is fast recovering, and from all accounts, I judge will present about her usual harvest. The panic in this behalf, therefore, may as well subside, and the short crops of the West no longer afford food for speculation in breadstuffs, which has become so serious an evil throughout the length and breadth of the land.

A gentleman at Cairo, writing on the 11th, says:

"From every quarter I hear the most cheering accounts of crops. What has been harvested, and turned out very fair—grain fine, plump and clean, though the straw stood thin upon the ground. Corn is looking remarkably promising; and unless we have an early frost to kill it, cotton will turn out abundantly, and convince the world that this staple can be profitably grown with free labor, in a Free State. Farmers feel greatly encouraged, and notwithstanding the scarcity of labor, the Thirteenth District will doubtless, this year, have a large surplus of agricultural products."

In addition to our cotton, we shall grow in Illinois a large amount of flax this year. It is estimated that there are four thousand acres in McLean County alone devoted to this textile, and several other counties that we know of are not far behind.

Our wool crop this year will be unprecedented—probably double that of any former year, and only think of the prices—90c.@$1 10 per pound.

The farmers along the Ohio River have gone quite extensively into the grape culture, for which the soil and climate are particularly adapted. Many Germans have settled in that region, and have turned their attention exclusively to the production of wine, and great success has attended the enterprise. We have seen and tasted some of the product, which is regarded as superior to the Catawba and to most German wines. It is produced from what is called the "Virginia Seedling." Verily, Illinois will soon produce almost everything in the agricultural line. Let us enumerate; Wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, cotton, sugar, flax, all fruits and roots in abundance, wine, tobacco, silk, oil—not olive, but linseed and castor. We have quite a variety of soil and climate, as the State extends about four hundred miles north and south—from the borders of Wisconsin to half a degree south of Richmond. Then there are our coal without limit, and iron, and salt, and cattle, and sheep, and hogs, and wool—so that if a wall of Japan exclusiveness was built around us, we could manage to live quite comfortably on our own internal resources.

There is nothing new to note in general business aspects.

As an indication of the value of city railway property, I will mention that the company for the southern section of the city, with nine miles of track and equipments, sold out last week, getting for their stock 80 per cent. premium. And yet the company recently increased its fares, on account of high prices!

As a sample of our lumber trade, I give the fact that a raft came over from Michigan the other day, containing 1,300,000 feet.

The exports from Chicago to Canada for the quarter ending June 30 amounted in value to $1,831,334. The articles were, 663,000 bushels wheat, 19,630 barrels flour, 114,500 bushels corn, 16,000 barrels pork, besides hams and bulk meats valued at $74,680.

The internal revenue collected in June in Chicago amounted to the large sum of $703,000.

FROM CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Condition of the Crops—Probable Course of Prices—Political Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BLOOMINGTON, McLEAN COUNTY, Ill., Sunday, July 17, 1864.

You have no doubt had general reports of the condition of crops in this part of the West, but you may be glad to learn particularly from Central Illinois, which is the great corn growing region of this State. McLean County is in the central part of the State, about midway between Chicago and St. Louis, on the line of the railroad connecting the two places. It is preëminently a corn and cattle growing county. Sagamon and one or two other counties may possibly raise more corn, but they cannot be far ahead.

Probably you have already heard that Northern Illinois has not harvested her usual amount of wheat and that the Winter wheat in the southern part of the State was better than common. Although the chinch bug has injured the wheat in the central portion of Illinois, we still believe that our wheat crop in this vicinity is considerably above an average. Oats are very heavy in all parts of the State. Here the yield is enormous.

Showers have fallen very capriciously this Summer. Some sections have hardly had any rain up to the present time. Others have been deluged with torrents of water, but the section of the State in this immediate vicinity has been visited by just the exact amount of rain desired. As often as the ground grew dry and dusty a nice shower happened to fall, and the next day a clear sky, the warm sun and the fertile land would cause vegetation to grow as none but Illinois soil can produce. The farmers had ample opportunity to tend their corn, and they improved every day, so that never since the settlement of the county has there been so many acres of clean corn as at the present time. I have been eight years in this State, but never have I seen such large and splendid crops of corn as now grace the prairies of McLean County. The corn is so large and forward that nothing but a frost in the latter part of August can injure the yield. The experience of last season warns us that this is not impossible, and consequently we do not look to see the price of corn recede very largely till after the present crop shall be placed beyond contingency. From all parts of the State glowing accounts of the growing corn continue to flow in, so that on the whole we conclude that the prospect is everywhere flattering.

Potatoes, grass, flax, &c., all look well; and our cattle, not on a "thousand hills," but on a thousand prairies, are fattening and growing finely on the rich and abundant pasturage.

Political prospects are good. There are some German Fremonters, but the most of those who hurrah for this Ex-General are genuine Copperheads. The Peace men have recently issued a call for a meeting at Peoria, on the 3d of August, to take into consideration the "perilous condition of the country," and particularly the action of the President in "kidnapping" the Coles County rioters. The Chicago *Times*, treasonable as it is, could not quite stand up under such a load, and so admitted that it was the work of a "secret political organization."

The Fremonters begin to see the company they are in, and many of them threaten to leave the Democratic fold and go over to LINCOLN.

The Copperhead State ticket is not yet in the field, and our campaign cannot fairly be said to be open, but as far as we can judge the prospect of LINCOLN's election is good to say the least.

X.

FROM OHIO.

Affairs in Cleveland—Recruiting in the State—The Disaster on the Erie Road—A Strike.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

This metropolitan city is growing more attractive yearly. A charming site on the lake; its thoroughfares Philadelphian in construction, and proverbial for cleanliness, added to the ever refreshing breezes from off the inland sea, make the place both healthful and pleasing.

Euclid, the *bon ton* street, is undergoing radical improvements, being widened fifteen feet from the line of shade-trees on either side, sward being smoothly laid along the whole way, making it cheerful and grand.

Every pleasant evening there may be seen large numbers riding in saddles, belles and beaux, old and young, enjoying this invigorating pleasure. It appears to be quite a ruling fashion at the present time.

The magnificent sandstone and iron fronted building in course of construction near the Post-office edifice, is progressing finely, and promises to surpass everything in the city in its way. There is some talk of its halls being used for an opera house.

The superb statue in marble of "Don't-give-up-the-ship" PERRY "still lives," with majesty, in the square.

The Academy of Music here is now closed, having just completed a very attractive engagement with Sig. BRIGNOLI and the ever-charming ADA PHILLIPS, which gave general satisfaction—their performances passing off with *éclat*.

The "Atheneum" is presenting a novel and varied programme nightly, and Miss ABBOKET, and several comediennes, seem to give every one his money's worth in this way, as they do at the Bowery. DAN RICE, the inimitable, has been showing his show for a day or two here, his wife the *equestrienne*, which performances delighted the people hugely.

The Ninety-first Regiment New-York Volunteer Infantry, passed through this place two days ago, en route home, on a furlough of thirty days, having reenlisted for the war. The One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio National Guard, are doing their whole duty in the intrenchments near Petersburgh.

The call of the President for 500,000 men is just the step to put a quietus upon the taunts of the Opposition, that the President would not make another draft *until after the election*, as they said, out of selfish, political motives.

It will effectually be a pill at which—if the call be promptly responded to—will sicken the rebels throughout Christendom.

The faithful men of the Buckeye State will see to it that she fills *this quota* with more than pristine alacrity and enthusiasm; and she calls upon New-York to do likewise.

A prominent recruiting officer informs me that within the fifty days there is *no* doubt but that Ohio's quota will be *completely filled*. Who will question this proposition, when they remember that she filled a call of *thirty thousand in four days* last Spring, upon a request of President LINCOLN, through Gov. BROUGH, to furnish them within *thirty days*.

The Board of Enrollment here, left this morning to complete their labors in the Eighteenth District.

We feel here that if this call is promptly responded to, it will do more than any former draft to discourage rebels, and compel them to *realize* a forlone hope—*dig their last ditch!*

The crops in this neighborhood are more than an average. The corn has not yet suffered from drouth. Grass has necessarily been stunted, and there is comparatively a short crop. Vegetation generally, however, through this State, is rather better than the average—far better than States further East. Cuyahoga County and counties adjoining here will be favored with more than an average supply of corn. Rye and oats promise only middling. Fruit will be rather plentiful.

Quite a strike is now going on here among the printers, they demanding 45 cents per 1,000 ems. The *Leader* is offering 40 cents as a compromise, which will probably be accepted.

The rancor against the pseudo neutrality of England is loud-mouthed. They say "it's a long lane that has no turn."

BETA.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Gov. Bramlette Denounced by the Union Press—No Hope of His Reform—Over 20,000 Kentucky Negroes Enlisted—Masters Hiring Their Slaves—Great Want of Black and White Labor.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

The *National Union Press* says that, in spite of opposition, open and concealed, its subscribers are increasing at the rate of 100 per day. I hear it will soon be much enlarged, and be conducted in every respect as a first-class journal and newspaper.

The *Press* denounces the more important of Gov. BRAMLETTE's published statements about negro enlistments as scandalously untrue in each and every particular, and brands his present course on the "negro question" as most malignant and incendiary. And the tone of his Fourth of July letter to J. W. HOUX, of Urbana, Ohio, gives no hope of his change for the better. He does nothing but rail against "those in power" for the *inevitable utter demoralization of Slavery in Kentucky*, instead of charging it upon the obdurate rebels—accepting it as a *fixed fact*, and appealing to Kentuckians to *adapt themselves to the change, to do the best they can under the circumstances as practical men and patriots and well-wishers of their State.*

It seems that some 12,000 Kentucky negro men have run away and enlisted in other States, 8,000 or 9,000 enlisted in this State, and 14,000 or 15,000 able-bodied negroes remain unenlisted. Many owners are, in effect, hiring their slaves to keep them at home. Some give their negroes $2 to $2 50 a week, beside board, clothing, &c. Yet whole families of negroes are constantly running off. Their two ruling passions are desire for freedom and hatred of secesh. They care nothing even for Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS' order directing Gen. BURBRIDGE (to whom has been transferred the organization of colored troops in Kentucky) to receive at the various camps none but able-bodied men, to encourage all other negroes to remain at their homes, and to require them to assist in securing the crops suffering for want of labor.

This suffering is not confined to the blue-grass region. Almost all the white laboring men of the mountain district (the most unconditionally loyal portion of the State) are in the army, and the mountain men at home, even were guerrillas not around, would find it almost impossible to carry on their farms.

For fear of farther invasions or raids, and of guerrilla devastations, the military authorities are removing stores, and country people are flocking to points already or being fortified. Guerrilla terrorism is depopulating many localities.

Gen. BURBRIDGE's stringent orders against all guerrillas, armed prowlers by whatever name they may be known, and rebel sympathizers, and his stringent trade regulations, accord with the President's proclamation of the 5th and Gen. SHERMAN's instructions, and are manifestly well grounded. Of course, they are sweeping, but he will execute them with all the discrimination compatible with the strict performance of his duty. The State must be rescued from its present most lawless and perilous plight, at all hazards.

PONTIAC.

The Danish Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your much esteemed paper contained, in its edition of Sunday, July 10, an editorial entitled "The European Crisis." The subject of which it treats interested me so much that I feel inclined to give you my humble opinion about it.

The writer begins by saying that England could easily rush into the war against Austria and Prussia, and find powerful supporters among the disaffected subjects and suppressed nationalities of the two countries.

If it should really be such an easy task for England to cause an insurrection of Hungary, Poland and Venetia at the present time, this might be true in some degree, as far as Austria is concerned, but not sufficiently so as to impede the prosecution of the war in Schleswig-Holstein. Any effort of this kind would be more than neutralized by the united action of the whole Germanic Confederation.

As to Prussia, the above assertion is totally unfounded; there are no suppressed nationalities in the Prussian monarchy. The few Poles in the Province of Posen, cannot be called such, this small province being almost entirely populated by Germans. Although there has been considerable discontent among the people of Prussia with the political affairs of the country on this subject, they are undivided, the same as the rest of Germany, and if their Government will only remain faithful to the interests of Germany and Schleswig-Holstein, the people will stand by it to the last man, with as great an enthusiasm as they displayed in the days of NAPOLEON the First.

Indeed, in spite of the great dissatisfaction of the people in the commencement, at the arbitrary action of Prussia and Austria, to take a matter into their hands which belonged to the whole Confederation alone to settle, for the Prussian Government at least, it would be the very means to reconcile all hostile elements, the successful end of the war being looked upon by the people as a step, however small, toward the regeneration of the German nation, the great aim and most ardent wish of every intelligent and patriotic German, the unity of the different German States under one constitutional republican government.

If an insurrection of the countries above alluded to does not prove so disastrous to this German cause, how could England successfully interfere in behalf of Denmark. I maintain that she could not even do so with Prussia as her sole opponent, comprising not over a third part of the German territory. The military system of Prussia, for instance, is so organized as to enable her to have 800,000 men in the field in less than two months, fully armed and equipped, and all well trained soldiers. The war might be over before England could send a fourth part of this number to the assistance of Denmark. The English fleet might blockade the coast of the Baltic and the North Sea, but meanwhile numerous privateers would harass the British commerce considerably, and probably destroy it to a great extent. However strong a nation England is, as a naval power, she is comparatively weak on land—at least, as far as offensive warfare is concerned on the continent of Europe. How could she cope with the whole German Confederation, whom Austria's outside troubles, if they should take place, would not in the least concern? England cannot, with good reason, enter such a war without France as her ally, and then Germany need not shrink from the contest.

Allow me to ask, at the same time, why should England interfere in behalf of Denmark? The Germans are contending for a just cause; they are fighting for their suppressed brethren; why shall not they claim the same right which is so readily conceded to Hungary, Poland and Italy? We do not intend to suppress other nations; nay, we have the most sincere sympathy with those countries. We desire to see them free and Austria dismembered, as *one* great obstacle less in the way of our destiny. The Germans would only claim the German part of it.

The inhabitants of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein are Germans by race, though having had a Danish King for their Duke, they were always members of the German Confederation. It is their unanimous will to have no longer a Danish King for their ruler; but, beside this, they have a legal right to demand the separation from Denmark. The Duchy never formed an integral part of Denmark—only a personal union. By inheritance and the free will of the people, the Danish Kings became at the same time Dukes of Schleswig-Holstein; but that line of the royal House of Denmark to which the fundamental law of the Duchy applies became extinct by the death of FREDERICK VII. Therefore it is the most sacred duty of Germany to assist her brethren, whose rights have been violated, and who have been most atrociously oppressed ever since 1849.

All the complications combined, which could possibly grow out of this petty war, are not at all dangerous to the dynasties of Prussia and Austria, compared to the dangers awaiting the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, if they should act treacherously toward Germany, woe then to King WILLIAM and Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH.

R. G.

Substitutes for the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

I notice in the order from the War Department, regulating recruiting under the last call for 500,000 more men, in your paper this morning, that persons as substitutes or drafted, either before or after the draft, are not entitled to any bounty from the United States Government. Now, will you please inform me, as well as many other persons of moderate means, who have deposited their $335 for a substitute, what possible chance we have to get a substitute under this regulation? Here is the difference: A volunteer, whether he be alien or not, receives $300 from the County fund and $300 from the United States—$600 in all. Of this amount, the volunteer receives at the time of his enlistment $100 from the United States and $300 from the County fund, ($400) —$65 better cash in hand and $265 better at the expiration of three years for the volunteer than the substitute. For my part, I cannot see the justice of this regulation. Every person who can afford to procure a substitute from the class not liable to a draft, before the draft is made, such substitute should be put on an equal footing with the volunteer. It appears to me that the men are scarce who will go as substitutes under this regulation. If the Government intend by this order to *force* men to volunteer or stand a draft, let us know it at once, that we may prepare ourselves for the worst. The poets have sung that it is "sweet to die for our country," and all about "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," &c., but I do not see it. My little family, whom I support comfortably by my labor, are far dearer to me than all the credit I might receive upon the battle-field. The consequence to them would be more than serious if some Minié ball should be the means of depriving them of their natural protector. Therefore I ask, in behalf of the large class who, like myself, are in moderate circumstances, and can, by the exercise of rigid economy, furnish a substitute at a moderate price, from a class of persons not liable to the draft, many of whom have no family ties, to have an equal chance with the Government in responding to this call.

INQUIRER.

The Currency Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A writer upon this absorbing subject, signing himself "Clermontes," has discovered so much ignorance of *facts* in his communication, published in this morning's TIMES, that a few words of correction should find insertion in the same publication. This writer advises and counsels the Secretary of the Treasury! As a basis for his views, he states: "As soon as these (National) Banks were arranged, they commenced to absorb his circulation, (legal-tenders,) and turned it into their vaults to become the basis of their own circulation." Again, the *five-twenties* "were immediately taken into the coffers of these pet banks." "They absorbed a large amount of the legal tenders, and endeavored to substitute their paper in its place." He (the Secretary) brought into competition with his own paper the irresponsible paper of National Banks."

A few words and figures will illustrate these groundless statements:

First—The entire *circulation* of the National Banks does not exceed $12,000,000. The authorized capital of *all National Banks* to date is less than $70,000,000. The amount of the legal-tender currency issued and now afloat is *about* $450,000,000. What can be more false or frivolous than a statement that the National Banks have "absorbed" the legal-tenders, or five-twenties, and "turned them into their vaults, to become the basis of their own circulation?"

Second—The National Banks "endeavored to substitute their paper in place of legal-tenders." In addition to the above answer to this absurd assertion, consider that every dollar of National currency in circulation is secured by about one dollar and ten cents of Government bonds at market rates. This is their "*basis*" of circulation. How "*irresponsible*" this paper is, depends upon the Governments. If *they* are good, if greenbacks are good, if five-twenties are good, if 7 30s are good, then the notes of *every* National Bank issued are safe and secure. I do not enter upon the question, which is the better basis of bank notes, gold or Government bonds? The people of this country are satisfied with currency that is as safe as the country itself, and has the wealth and products of its entire interests pledged to protect it. Hence the demand for the currency of National Banks at present. Hence it commands a premium in New York!

Third—Any right-minded man will see that this National Banking system *cannot* conflict with the Government and its interests. It depends upon Government, and so the Government enlists the entire currency of the country in its support and defence. The statement of "Clermontes" that the National banks "lent themselves in combination to destroy the financial schemes and prospects which they had led him (Secretary CHASE) to adopt," is utterly unfounded and unworthy a place in your journal.

A BANK OFFICER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 21, 1864.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff—THE MOST POPULAR OF REMEDIES FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD and CATARRH. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents per box.

A Gem for the Women of all Nations—LUBIN'S FLORILINE FOR THE HAIR.—This truly elegant preparation is the most effectual and valuable article ever discovered for the Hair, and is sure to produce a head of Hair of the most "ravishing beauty." Its use in this City has so far been confined strictly to a fashionable and select circle, among which there is a number of ladies celebrated for the beauty and elegance of their Hair, and who are the envy and admiration of all who behold them. The reputation so long enjoyed by articles bearing the above celebrated brand is the best proof of its worth and merit. Sold by all Druggists of repute in America. DRAKE & CHILDS, No. 105 Liberty-st., American Agents.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price. $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Throat and Nasal Diseases, treated with unexampled success after the Topical Atomic Method, discovered by Dr. STUDLEY, No. 95 Clinton-place, 8th-st., New-York.

DIED.

GODWIN.—On Saturday, July 23, Mrs. MARTHA D., wife of Joseph Godwin.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 95 Vandam-st., on Sabbath, the 24th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

GARRETSON.—On Friday, July 22, of diphtheria, Mrs. MARY EMILY GARRETSON, wife of Jas. A. Garretson, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, July 25, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 50 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

HUDSON.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 22, JACOB R. HUDSON, in the 35th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LYON.—On Saturday afternoon, July 23, of membranous croup, FREDERICK WILLIAM, youngest son of Edward and Maria M. Lyon, and grandson of the late David S. Lyon, aged 9 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place Monday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Franklin-av., second house north of Jefferson-st. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Elizabethtown and Newark papers please copy.

SECOR.—On Friday, July 22, EMMA S. HINCHMAN, wife of Wm. H. Secor.

The relatives and friends of her mother, and the late Dr. John S. Darcy, of Newark, N. J., and her father-in-law, Charles A. Secor, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 418 5th-av., New-York, on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be placed in the 2d-st. Marble Cemetery.

SMULL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 23, ANNIE E., the beloved wife of J. B. Smull, and daughter of Charles Mallory, Mystic Bridge, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 276 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

STOOKE.—In the City of Brooklyn, July 23, SIDNEY STOOKE, in the 47th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brother, Mr. Thomas Stooke, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 445.—July 23, 1864.
62, 25, 31, 49, 1, 13, 69, 70, 2, 36, 39, 28, 8, 63.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 446.—July 23, 1864.
16, 41, 15, 36, 44, 17, 14, 9, 30, 2, 43, 26, 19, 35.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 349.—July 23, 1864.
12, 77, 54, 67, 28, 64, 30, 33, 27, 14, 40, 78, 38, 41.

CLASS 350.—July 23, 1864.
60, 21, 2, 30, 76, 36, 17, 23, 45, 57, 42, 48, 68, 51.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR
CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES, CUSHIONS, &c.
WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 250 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.
I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs. Bishop JANES will preach on SUNDAY, July 24, at 10½ A. M.; and after the sermon, Rev. A. W BROWN, a local preacher of the church, will be ordained deacon. Preaching also at 7¾ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Also young people's prayer-meeting at 7¾ o'clock, on Saturday evenings. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Rev. F. R. WILLIAMS will preach in the church, Madison, corner of Catharine-st., on SABBATH, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; also Rev. F. JACKSON, in church corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M. Seamen and their friends invited. All seats free.

STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn.—Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. Mr. PITTMAN. Come early, that strangers may be provided with seats. Meetings for conference and prayer on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Services at the Phreno-Electro-Medical Institute, No. 95 6th-av., by Prof. WICKES and others, at 10, 3 and 8 o'clock. Subject—*Peace and Practical Christianity.* Friends and strangers cordially invited. Lectures and phreno-examinations with charts daily at 3 and 8 P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(EVANGELICAL ADVENT)—7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Rev. M. B. LANING, a young preacher from Pennsylvania, officiates on SUNDAY three times, at the usual hours. All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free. Collection to defray current expenses.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Thomas being Absent from the Prayer-meeting*, and at 7¾ P. M. on *The Life of Miriam, the Sister of Moses.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services on SABBATH, July 24, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. MURRAY. There will be no preaching in this church after Sunday, July 24, till the first Sabbath in September.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KELLER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7¾ P. M. Prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, July 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subjects—Morning—*Washing.* Evening—*The Preacher.*

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.— Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., Assistant Missionary Secretary, and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. MARCUS WILSON.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs. —Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE, D. D, of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder W. S CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*Prophecy in Reference to the Times in which we are Living.* All are cordially invited to attend.

SPIRITUALISM.—UNION HALL, CORNER OF Broadway and 23d-st. "ELIZABETH," the eloquent trance and clairvoyant medium, will discourse under spirit influence at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. At 3 in the afternoon there will be a sociable conference circle.

AN ASSEMBLY OF BELIEVERS IN THE Lord Jesus Christ meet together in University Building on the morning of the first day of the week at 10½ o'clock, to break bread in obedience to the Lord's Command. Preaching in the evening at 7¾ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7¾ o'clock. Preaching at 3 P. M. The public are invited. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of two hundred children. Strangers are especially invited to attend.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—REV. S. A. BAKER, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, will occupy the pulpit of Prof. MATTISON's Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. No evening service.

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY, IN LEFFERTS PARK, Tompkins and Gates avs. Love Feast at 10 A. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, of the M. E. Church. Dekalb-av. cars from Fulton Ferry, near the ground.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 24th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7¾ o'clock in the evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, July, 24, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. SELLA MARTIN "PASTOR" WILL preach at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., near the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, on SUNDAY at 10½ and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldier's Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, SUNDAY, July 24, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, 24th inst., the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

IS IT THE JUDGMENT?—THIS IMPORTANT question will be answered in a discourse by S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Seats free.

REV. D. M. GRAHAM, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,

Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist. ☜

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 23, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	103	100	N. Y. Central.....	132
5,000	do.............	102¾	50	do.............	132⅛
5,000	do.............	102⅞	100	do..........s10	132⅛
27,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	104½	25	do.............	132¼
25,000	do.............	104⅜	100	Erie Railway.....	109⅞
1,200	do.............	104⅝	100	do..........b30	109⅝
1,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl....	103⅞	100	do..........b10	109¾
1,000	do.............	103¾	1000	do...........b3	109¾
51,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr.C..	95	500	do.............	109⅝
75,000	do.............	94⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R......	126⅞
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.......	72	100	do...........b3	127½
45,000	Ohio & Miss.C..	48⅜	200	do.............	127⅜
10,000	Ten. St. 6s. '90..	58	73	P., F. W. & C. Scrip.	110
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	118	10	Erie R. Pref.......	107
3,000	Erie 3d M. B...	128	800	Reading R.........	132¾
5,000	Erie R. 5th M...	120	200	do.............	132⅝
1,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	121	100	do..........b15	133
6,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.....	136	100	Mich. Cen. R......	133¼
12,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	115	150	do.............	134
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	105	100	do..........b10	135
1,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st.	114	200	Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	124¾
10,000	Miss & Mo. L. G.	61	100	do.............	124⅞
12,000	Alton & T. H. In.	82	1000	Clev. & Pitts R..	108¼
7,000	do.............	81½	300	do..........b10	108⅜
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	117½	100	Chi. & N. W......	49½
10	Atlantic Bank.....	95	100	do.............	49¾
100	Canton Co........	34½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	85
100	Cum. Coal Pref...	56	100	do..........b30	86
50	do.............	57	200	Chic. & R. I. R...	109
100	do.............	56¾	1000	do.............	109¼
150	Cen. Coal Co......	60	100	do..........b10	109⅜
250	Mar. Min. Co......	41½	500	do.............	109½
300	Mil. & P. Du C. b30	63⅝	100	do..........b15	109⅜
100	Cle. & Tol. R.....	137	50	M. S. & N. I. R...	83¼
			200	do.............	83½
			100	do..........b15	84

Saturday, July 23—P. M.

The leading Stockhouses were readily accommodated to the full extent of their limited requirements, by money lenders, to-day, at the legal rate of 7 ℔ cent. per annum. First-class mercantile paper was discounted as freely as offered, at 7@10 ℔ cent. Speculators in produce and merchandise, however, found the market a very close one for them, and rates little, if anything, off the extreme figures recently exacted.

Speculation in Gold was spiritless, and though prices were worked up slightly, fluctuating between 253½ and 255½, as extremes, the market closed quite heavy, the latest street quotations having been 254½. Sterling Exchange was quiet, and quoted at from 274@276, in currency. The exports of Specie to-day were only $295,550, and for the week $556,464.

Stocks were in moderate demand at the usual Saturday session of either Board. Prices exhibited no very remarkable changes. Governments were buoyant. Subsequent to the adjournment of the Boards no important movements took place, and the market closed tamely.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with the same hour yesterday:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	102⅝	102¾	Mich. Central...	133	134¼
U. S. 5-20's......	104⅜	104⅜	Mich. Southern...	83⅜	83⅝
N. Y. Central...	131¾	132	Illinois Cen....	124¾	124⅜
Erie............	110⅜	109¾	Pittsburgh......	108¼	108⅛
Erie Preferred..	108⅜	107	Fort Wayne.....	110⅜	110¼
Hudson..........	127	127¼	Rock Island....	109¼	109½
Canton..........	34	34⅜	Reading.........	132¾	132⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver......	74¼	74
Toledo..........	136¼	136½	Cum'land Coal..	57¼	56¾
Northwest.......	49⅝	49¾	Mariposa........	41¼	42
Ohio & M. Certfs	48	48¼	N. West Pref....	85	85

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York...........	108	Irving...............	95
Manhattan..........	135	Metropolitan........	116
Mechanics'.........	112	People's............	100
Merchants' Exchange	96	Continental.........	107
Commerce...........	105	Atlantic............	95
Import. & Traders'..	100	Park................	136
Ocean..............	96		

And the following from the the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.......	118	Al. & T. H. seconds, Prf.	90
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	118	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...	131	Chi. & N. W. S. F.......	115
N. Y. Convt. '76.....	132	Chi. & N. W. Int........	103½
Erie 2ds, '79........	128	L. & W Bds.............	112
Erie 3ds. '83........	128	Del. L. & W. 1sts.......	117
Buff. N. Y. & E. '77..	114	Del. L. & W. 2ds........	120
Hud. R. 1sts. '69.....	118	Tol. & Wab. 1sts........	105
Harlem 1sts. '69 & '72	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.........	105½
Harlem 2ds '64.......	102	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	114
Mich. C. '69 & '72....	130	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......	115
Mich. C. new 1sts....	135½	N. J. C. 1sts............	104
Mich. S. 2ds.........	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	130
M. S. & N. I. S. F....	117	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds..	117
Ill. Cen. '75.........	133	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths......	89
Al. & T. H. 1sts......	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G........	61

Of the coal trade of the week, the Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says:

"The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading R....	65.317	1,833,309	1,761,699	51,619
Schuyl. Nav...	21.566	421,094	351,819	69,275
Lehigh V. R...	22,125	298,675	288,810	8,864
Lehigh Nav...	24,463	815,945	729,174	86,771
Del. and Lack.	23.603	691.401	635.070	56.330
Del. and Hud..	30,170	360.270	315,345	44,925
Penn. Coal....	22.363	329,611	226,314	103.296
Shamokin.....	9,991	154 283	133.513	20.377
Broad Top....	7.427	216,777	163.980	52,797
Lykens Val...	4,131	67.767	45,680	22,087
Trevorton.....	7.864	37 941	30,380	7,311
Total....	244.020	5,227,076	4,702,004	523,702

The coal tonnage from the Schuylkill region is steadily increasing from its depression by the recent strike. The tonnage from all the mines in this State for the week reached 244,020 tons. For the season, the aggregate tonnage is 5,227,076 tons, against 4,702,004 to the same date last year—showing an increase of 525.072 tons. The prices of coal continue firm, notwithstanding the increased production. The increase the present year is not over a season of small production last year, for last year's tonnage, it will be remembered, was greatly in excess of that of the year 1862. The high price of coal in the face of the facts of increased production gives rise to much complaint on the part of consumers, and charges are made of combinations to effect results that would not follow if the market was permitted to take its natural course."

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $3,540,657 36, including for Customs, $115,000; total payments, $2,954,308 89; total balance, $14,416,630.

The receipts for duties at the Customhouse this week have been $852,595.

Under Fire at Charleston.

EXPERIENCES OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

A writer in the *Cornhill* (London) *Magazine* thus describes Charleston under fire:

"On the 21st of August, at 1:30 A. M., I was lying on my bed in the Charleston Hotel, unable to sleep from the excessive heat, and listening to the monotonous sound of the cannonade kept up on the enemy's position from the batteries on James Island. Restless and weary of the night, I had lighted a candle in defiance of the musquitoes, and sought to pass away the time with a volume of *Les Miserables*. It happened to be the one containing the account of the battle of Waterloo; and while deeply interested in the description of the rushing squadrons of cuirassiers, I was startled by a noise that, from connection with my reading, resembled the whirr of a phantom brigade of cavalry galloping in mid-air.

My first feeling was that of utter astonishment; but a crash, succeeded by a deafening explosion in the very street on which my apartment was situated, brought me with a bound into the centre of the room. Looking from the window, I saw smoke and fire issuing from a house in which were stored the drugs of the medical purveyor. A watchman was running frantically down the street, and when he reached the corner just below me, commenced striking with his staff against the curb—a signal of alarm practiced among the Charleston police. At first I thought a meteor had fallen, but another awful rush and whirr right over the hotel, and another explosion beyond, settled any doubts I might have had—the city was being shelled. People are not given to laughing under such circumstances, but I will defy any one who witnessed what I witnessed on leaving my room not to have given way to mirth in moderation.

The hotel was crowded with spectators, who had been attracted to the city by the sale of some blockade cargoes, and the corridors were filled with these terrified gentlemen, rushing about in the scantiest of costumes and the wildest alarm. One perspiring individual, of portly dimensions, was trotting to and fro with one boot on and the other in his hand, and this was nearly all the dress he could boast of. In his excitement and terror he had forgotten the number of his room, from which he had hastened at the first alarm, and his distress was ludicrous to behold. Another, in a semi state of nudity, with a portion of his garments on his arm, barked the shins of every one in his way in h's efforts to drag an enormous trunk to the staircase.

On reaching the hall I found a motley crowd, some of whom with the biggest of words were cursing the Federal Commanders. Whirr! came another shell over the roof, and down on their faces went every man of them, into tobacco juice and cigar ends, and clattering among the spittoons. I need not say that this is a class of men from whom the Confederacy hopes nothing; on the contrary, by their extortion, practiced on a suffering people, they have made themselves execrated. If a shell could have fallen in their midst and exterminated the whole race of hucksters, it would have been of great benefit to the South. The population was now aroused, the streets filled with women and children, making to the upper part of the city, where they would find comparative safety.

The volunteer fire brigades brought out their engines, and parties of the citizen reserves were organized rapidly and quietly to be in readiness to give assistance where required. The first engine that reached the house struck by the first shell was one belonging to a negro company, and at it they went with a will, subduing the fire in a marvelously short time. At every successive whirr above them the niggers shouted quaint invectives against "cussed bobolitionists," scattering for shelter until the danger was passed. Through the streets I went and down to the Battery Promenade, meeting on my way sick and bed-ridden people, carried from their homes on mattresses, and mothers with infants in their arms, running they knew not whither. Reaching the Promenade, I cast my eyes toward the Federal position, and presently beyond James Island, across the marsh that separates it from Morris Island, came a flash and then a dull report, and after an interval of some seconds, a frightful rushing sound above me told the path the shell had taken; its flight must have been five miles!

Life and Manners in the Old North State.

The following highly entertaining account of a journey through North Carolina we find in a recent number of the Mobile *Tribune*. Those who have been at Charlotte, or traveled through the Western part of the State, will recognize the perfect accuracy of the description of the "natives" of that region:

LETTER FROM WARREN WHEELER, ESQ.

Railroad Traveling—Peculiarities of Tar Heels—Their Dress—Their Diet—Their Accomplishments, with some Account of the Town of Charlotte, and an Adventure with a Dangerous Reptile.

From the Mobile Tribune.

While pursuing a recent patriotic, though rather protracted journey on smoky cars, surrounded by multitudes of the unsoaped defenders of our common country, whose entomological collections, unfortunately for our want of appreciation for that particular branch of animated nature, rendered their society more to be dreaded than coveted, we were suddenly aroused from a deep revery into which we had been violently plunged through the combined agencies of bad whisky and a boorish companion, by the voice of an individual occupying the proud position of stoker, and whose progenitors we are somewhat induced to believe had first discovered the light of Heaven in that part of the orient

"Where Afric's sunny fountains,"

though very limpid and enticingly sparkling, were permitted

"To roll down their golden sands,"

without being prostituted to the base purposes of human lavation. Judging from the aromatic exhalations surrounding our friend, we are disposed somewhat to cherish the belief that he had inherited in a direct line the same repugnance toward diverting those aqueous particles from their wonted channels that his noble ancestors are said to have possessed in an eminent degree.

The aforesaid voice, however, issuing through the half open door, struggled successfully its way through the halo of odor encompassing its owner, with the gentle admonition, "Here you'll change kears for Charlotte, er you'll b'let sure."

After mature reflection, we reached the conclusion that the advice was good, and therefore fully determined to profit by it. Another by no means unimportant consideration influenced our resolution to embrace it. It was cheap. He charged nothing for it. On the contrary, noble soul as he was, he insisted upon making a liberal donation for the benefit of the traveling community, and therefore left a (s)cent behind.

We grasped our emaciated carpet bag with one hand, our plethoric haversack with the other, and proceeded to corkscrew our way through the crowd, until our progress was arrested by an adolescent goober merchant, who allured us by proclaiming in bewitching cadences, with nasal accompaniments,

"Ere's your nice goubers—only one dollar for this cup full."

Sure enough, before us, tantalizingly exposed to partial view, were the luscious esculents, redolent of the oven, contentedly reposing in the receptacle provided for their slumbers—that receptacle being none other than the leg of an old pair of drawers, which we have every reason to believe had long since renounced the society of the laundry maid. What became of the other moiety of that useful 'article of dress we are profoundly ignorant, as the implacable whistle of the locomotive imperatively commanded us to desist from further inquiry.

Hurriedly leaping aboard we threw ourselves upon a seat of a first-class car, (all other classes are promoted,) at the imminent danger of having our vertebral column battered to a gelatinous mass by repeated contact with its villainously low back, and devoted our time with scrupulous exactitude to the consumption of North Carolina's edible staple.

We were hardly prepared to realize the fact that the soil of that ancient and drowsy kingdom was beneath our feet. Everything hereabouts wore an aspect strange and marvelous. Even the telegraph wires scorned to inhabit the sides of posts as in republican countries, but pertinaciously perched themselves in the very tops, where, instead of insulators, they were in fond dalliance with juniper shingles.

One ox attached to a truck wagon and a sore-back mule in the lead, was considered a "right smart equipage for a man in comfortable circumstances."

Everybody's motto seemed to be *festina lente*, and to do them justice, we must say that we are clearly of the opinion that no other community on earth could act with as much unanimity upon that particular subject.

But the most eventful thing of all, was the seeming Protean qualities professed by the masculine part of the inhabitants, and they evinced not the slightest aversion, so far as we were able to ascertain, of availing themselves of that happy faculty on all suitable occasions. The most popular of which seemed to be the assumption of age and decrepitude.

The national costume struck as being cheap, durable and at the same time picturesque. It consisted of a snuff-colored swallow-tail, or claw-hammer coat, elaborately ornamented with two brass buttons artistically placed between the shoulders, a pair of very tight fitting linsey breeches with prodigious pockets groaning beneath the combined oppression of a quart or two of goubers and their owner's hairy fists, cow hide boots, "a world too wide for their shrunk shanks," while their pride, their boast, their weakness, in fact their entire affections, were centered in covering for their superior anatomy in the shape of a drab tile, whose lacerated brim hangs in unique though graceful festoons around their brows, as if striving to avoid the society of the shockingly indentated crown above,

The observance of the dietetic rules by "these peoples" was commendably uniform. Their repast as a general rule being frugal, but no doubt wholesome and nutritious, consisting principally of gouber peas and cold sweet potatoes.

When a number of these interesting members of the human family are gathered together the sense of sight need not necessarily be brought into requisition to prove their proximity, for other senses being severely taxed are kept keenly alive to the reality by certain gastroloquial sounds harmoniously blended with "Sabean odors," though not in reality from "Araby the blest."

At an early hour next morning we entered the town of Charlotte. This delectable village, we would parenthetically remark, seems to have incurred the indignation of the ingenious architect who fashioned it, and was by him thrown in a paroxysm of desperation among the intricacies of numerous railroads where it has been left to its fate, and would doubtless have remained there, fearing to advance yet unwilling to recede in point of population. If this revolution, by throwing to the surface the latent geographical ignorance of some persons in power in Richmond, had not constituted it a kind of city of refuge, a perfect paradise for all who dread the flaming sword, or rather the more potent pen, of the inexorable conscript officer.

When a tar heel enters this blest abode he suddenly throws off his chrysalis, and stands forth the rejuvenated man. No evidences of senility present themselves, as in other parts of this slumbering empire. Astonishing as it may appear, we beheld but one individual (a Boniface) out of five thousand congregated upon the streets, who could boast of a sublunary existence of forty years' duration. We were provokingly exercised to account for the sudden metamorphose, and even went so far as to shed a tear in sympathy with all the hidalgoes of Castile, that Ponce de Leon had not extended his wanderings thus far north in quest of the fountain of perpetual youth. But, alas, the illusion was soon dispelled, for an inquiry we were informed that the "burg" had never given shelter within its municipal limits to either a Provost-marshal or enrolling officer.

Being compelled to "lay over" for the cars until next morning, we resolved to pass away the time as philosophically as possible, without regard to either the corporation or its inhabitants, and for that purpose went to bed and slept (we would respectfully suggest the same course to all travelers whose misfortunes guide their steps within these urban precincts) very profoundly, with occasional interruptions for meals, until next morning.

After industriously disposing of a sumptuous matutinal repast of corn coffee, ditto bread, cow peas, dried apples, and diminutive sweet potatoes, we entered the office room, where some eight or ten natives were gathered around the fire, munching goubers and discussing the capacity of "Tom Kerr's mons'ous big tare kiln," when a by no means attractive-looking, bow-legged, thick-lipped nigger, with distended eyes and mouth, entered, bearing something at arms' length on a long-handled shovel, which he threw upon the floor, nervously exclaiming at the same time:

"Bress God, mass'r, jes look dat ting; I kotch it in d'room whar dat strange man sleeped last night."

In an instant every chair was vacated, while the former occupants rushed headlong through the door into the street.

The obese landlord, by a Herculean effort, raised himself upon the counter, and there ruthlessly taxed the most adipose part of his anatomy with the weight of his entire system. The panic-stricken natives returned, each bearing in his hand a long pole. With surprising agility for North Carolinians, they leaped upon the chairs and forthwith began to poke, and torture the cause of all their consternation.

"Gentlemen," said the landlord, "I wouldn't have that thar thing to bite me for nuthin' on top o'th' yearth. Its one o' them African tarant'lers what makes yer dance yer' self t'death."

"What in the nation kin it be?" asked another. "Its got a tail like a 'possum, no har on it."

"Don't yer see all its har's on its belly," exclaimed another.

"Pshaw man that haint har; them's its legs. Turn it over on its back and see what it will do."

"Don't yer see how it jumps when I strikes it on the tail. Darn my skin ef taint got a thousand legs."

"I think I know what 'tis," said a man with a green patch o'er his eye, as he whirled it on its back with a long pole. "I've hearn Jeems Powers lives near Wilminton, ya'll know him, I reckon, say 'fore now 'bout sea sarpents or sea turtles, I disremember which lookin' that away, and I 'spect it must be one of them."

Our commiseration being aroused by the relentless persecutions of the poor reptile, we mildly suggested that we thought it could be subdued by the power of mesmerism, and requested the natives to desist for a few moments until we could subject it to the experiment.

Whereupon every man stood erect in his chair and came in true military style to a shoulder arms with his long pole.

While we folded our arms, and assumed an attitude not unlike that of the shade of Napoleon over the sepulchre of St. Helena, and gazed fixedly upon the unwelcome intruder. Then making divers gyrations in the air, as if filling a contract for sawing block matches, we suddenly rushed upon the reptile, seized it by the caudal extremity, deposited it in our overcoat pocket and left the room. As we crossed the threshold to enter the street, we overheard one tar heel whisper to another, "That feller's one o' them menagerie men wot conjures things so they can't bite. I'll bet he's got his pocket full o' snakes now."

While we marveled at the ignorance of a people who had never seen a *hair brush* before.

WARREN WHEELER.

Gen. Fremont's Position.

A REPORT OF AN INTERVIEW.

From the St. Louis Neue Zeit.

The Boston *Pioneer* (a German paper) states that Mr. Heinzen (editor of the *Pioneer*) and Wendell Phillips had recently, upon the invitation of Fremont, an interview with the latter at his villa on the Peninsula of Nahant, near Lynn, Mass., where the family of Fremont are accustomed to spend the Summer. The object of the interview was of course a political one, and the design was to discuss and regulate with the General certain points of the radical democratic confession of faith, which may be represented as obscure or undetermined.

Mr. Heinzen gives in the *Pioneer* a detailed account of this interview, which, at the present stage of the electoral campaign, is of great interest, and of which we therefore give the substance. The *Pioneer* says:

We premise that both we and Mr. Wendell Phillips left no question undiscussed; that we expatiated without reserve on all questionable subjects, and that no false delicacy deterred us from giving to Fremont an opportunity to declare himself on all points against which the enemies of the party direct their attacks, and which leave its friends in uncertainty.

The result of this interview, which lasted four hours, was that we (Phillips and myself) left Mr. Fremont, both the man and the candidate for the Presidency, fully satisfied, and that we felt the confidence which we had formerly put in him doubled rather than weakened.

I. *Relative to the Rebels.*—(With regard to this point we remarked that he had omitted to maintain and emphasize in his letter the position which he had assumed in Missouri, and that there was a conspicuous misapprehension respecting this point and the lengthy reference to the violations of the law by Lincoln.) Fremont presupposes his position in this respect to be so well known that he regarded it, he said, unnecessary to recur to it more fully, especially when he declared himself as fully agreed with that paragraph of the platform which demands the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms and without compromise. It was principally the unopposed violations of the law by Lincoln and his ministers which caused him to fear for the Republic, which in this way lost her consciousness, while simultaneously it was morally undermined by the most unprecedented corruption. A republic, in general, could never gain by a war like this; but if in addition, such arbitrary acts of the Government were allowed to pass without the most determined opposition, the danger was all the greater. And, beside these arbitrary acts, the administration of Lincoln had now brought it about that we stand alarmed before the question whether the republic can be bought. The reelection of Lincoln had wholly become a question of money. Fremont, therefore, considered it a prime necessity to stir up again the people's consciousness of right, and thus to capacitate it to save the republic.

II. *Relative to the Slave Question.*—"There must be no cessation nor rest until Slavery is extirpated to the last root."

III. *Relative to the Rights of Negroes.*—The negroes ought to have all the rights of the whites. The word white must disappear from the laws and constitutions. "The absolute equality of all men before the law" (according to Phillips, the gem of the platform,) was exhausting the question.

IV. *The Confiscation Question.*—Fremont knows the condition and character of the South from personal observation and experience. He maintains that with the paragraph of the Cleveland platform as it now reads, no one would be able to effect a reconstruction of the South. The paragraph did not speak of confiscation of the lands of only the leaders of the rebellion, but, in general, of the rebel lands, and it must, therefore, be regarded as a measure of revenge. It must have also the effect to inflame all the rebels to the utmost resistance, and make them irreconcileable. Thus construed, it must forever produce the most unfavorable prejudice against a party which wished to attempt a reconstruction of States with a population from which they had taken all their property or land. For these reasons he had regarded it necessary to mitigate the impression of this paragraph, and by his declaration to point to its possible effect. If confiscation was to be limited to the chief culprits, the leaders, he agreed to it.

V. *The Relation to the Democrats.*—Not only on account of the disgraceful relations to foreign countries and the arbitrariness and corruption at home, but also on account of its total inability to restore the South to the Union, even at the greatest sacrifice, the administration of Lincoln is the ruin of the country, and its removal the chief object upon which everything else is contingent. Fremont is of opinion that a prolongation of the Administration of Lincoln would be followed by the independence of the South, which, in turn, would be followed by the secession of the West from the East, and the downfall of the republic. In view, therefore, of the immense importance of the removal of Lincoln from Washington, and in view of the immense power which the possession and the employment of all the means of the nation places at his disposal, the most important point is, to unite against him all the elements which are available for the salvation of the republic; and for such a union the democratic element furnished the largest contingent. At such a union, denial or renunciation of the platform, or, in general of the principles of freedom, was out of the question. Let us show to the people who are attached to the Democratic party the importance and necessity of a union in this time of danger let us at the same time declare openly and firmly, our aims and principles, and let us reach out to them the hand if they share our sentiments. Should the abandonment of convictions and principles be demanded, we remain true to them at every risk. "If I could become President to-day," said Fremont, with an emphasis which was in striking contrast with his otherwise calm carriage, "by abandoning an iota of my principles, especially with regard to Slavery, I would not do it, never, never."

The objection was also mentioned that if the bulk of the Democratic party should unite with the "free Democracy," it would no longer be in the power of the latter to carry through its principles in case the former did not consent. This objection Fremont removed by the remark: "When we conquer, we have again the better portion of the Republican party on our side, and in that case, a union of all progressive elements of the country will secure freedom as the leading principles of our politics."

VI. *Relative to the New Nation.*—We represented to Fremont that this paper, in its last numbers, contained some hints, remarks and communications which by opponents might be made use of for the most injurious misinterpretation, as it was customary to identify the paper with him, to regard it as his organ, and to assume that it did not publish anything without his authorization. He assured us that he rarely learned anything of the contents of the *New Nation* until it lay printed before him; that he has not seen yet the two last numbers, and that the editors were fully at liberty to write as they pleased upon their own responsibility. There has already been more than one occasion to declare that he (Fremont) had nothing to do with the contents of the paper. He was, however, highly indignant when we showed to him in the last number a communication, not accompanied by any remark of the editor, in which a Democrat proposes to nominate Fremont in Chicago, and to adopt the Cleveland platform, "exclusive of the paragraphs relating to Slavery." He has no objection to anybody expressing freely his opinion, but it ought not to be done in such a manner as to expose the position of others to slander and misinterpretation.

LAW REPORTS.

The Estate of John Clancy—Letters of Administration Issued.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Lawrence Clancy, the younger brother of the late John Clancy, has taken out letters of administration on the estate of deceased, he having died intestate. The personalty is estimated at $40,000.

Legal Notice.

The Justices of the Supreme Court of this District have determined not to allow any more orders of arrest, except in cases where parties are about to leave the State.

The Justices take the view that there is not sufficient benefit derived from this remedy in civil actions to compensate for having the calendar of Chambers constantly incumbered with motions to discharge from arrest.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian........	July 27..	New-York......	Liverpool
New-York...........	July 30..	New-York......	Southampton
Edinburgh..........	July 30..	New-York......	Liverpool.
Europa..............	Aug. 3..	Boston.........	Liverpool.
Olympus............	Aug. 3..	New-York......	Liverpool.
Borussia............	Aug. 6..	New-York......	Southampton
City of Washing'n.	Aug. 6..	New-York......	Liverpool.
Scotia..............	Aug. 10..	New-York......	Liverpool.
Bremen.............	Aug. 13..	New-York......	Southampton
Africa..............	Aug. 17..	Boston.........	Liverpool.
Washington........	Aug. 17..	New-York......	Havre.
Persia.............	Aug. 24..	New-York......	Liverpool.
Hansa..............	Aug. 27..	New-York......	Southampton
Lafayette..........	Sept. 14..	New-York......	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo..........	July 9..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Marathon..........	July 12..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Washington	July 13	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Belgian............	July 14..	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
Scotia.............	July 16..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Virginia...........	July 19..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 20..	Liverpool.....	New-York,
Africa.............	July 23..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Persia.............	July 30..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Erin..............	Aug. 2..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Asia..............	Aug. 6..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
China.............	Aug. 13..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
America..........	Aug. 17..	Southampton..	New-York.
New-York.........	Aug. 31..	Southampton..	New-York.
Bremen...........	Sept. 14..	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa............	Sept. 28..	Southampton..	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..............	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail..........................	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way...................	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.......................	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.........	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad....	4 P. M.
North Mails......................	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way................	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at....................	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P.M..

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253, Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed above will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A College graduate, now engaged as Principal of a High School; has had considerable experience in teaching the classics, and some knowledge of the principles of natural science. Address Box No. 61 Port Jervis, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—TO LET, AT NO. 261 4TH-AV., ROOMS well furnished to a couple of small genteel families, with private tables, or to single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place. Transient $1 50 and $2 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, 2 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUILDing and shady groves known as "Military Academy" at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, will be opened for summer and transient boarders on the 25th of July, and during the months of August and September. Large and convenient carriage-houses and stables on the ground. For full particulars, inquire of J. W. COLEY, at the academy, and C. W. PERVEIL, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay.

CONGRESS HALL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open for the reception of visitors until Nov. Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad boat will leave foot Murray-st. 6:30 and 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order, fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 106 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET.

NEWARK, N. J.—TO LET FURNISHED, FOR from three to nine months, a two-story and attic brick house; ten rooms, gas, water, &c.; centrally and pleasantly located, ten minutes' walk from depot. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,100 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stock, issued in the name of Edward Wurts, have been lost, viz.: one, No. 4,057, dated Nov. 20, 1858, for 65 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock; also one No. 7,605, dated Feb. 26, 1862, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, and notice that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, IN BROADWAY, NEAR or in 11th-st., a lady's double-case GOLD WATCH, with chain, key, &c. Maker, Charles E. Jacot: No. 866. Twenty dollars will be given, and no questions asked, if returned to No. 31 Crosby-st. ROBERT TAMPLIN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. —.—THE COMMISSIONED Officers of this command are ordered to assemble at the Armory on the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., in consequence of Division Order No. 24. By order of D. W. TELLER, Colonel Commanding.

G. ATKINSON, Sergeant-Major.

BOUGHT FOR CASH, AT THE HIGHEST VALUATION.—Watches, precious stones, silver ware, revolvers, and all kinds of fancy goods. Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway, Established 1845.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor, over Park Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL.
BENJ. M. NEVERS.

New-York, July 1, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST.; NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL,	THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.

¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of several holders of Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, the time for exchanging the old for the new issue of said Bonds is hereby extended to the 1st day of January, 1865, to the extent of the sum of $250,000 of said issue now outstanding.

Any information can be obtained of AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio.

By order of the Board.

JOHN BROUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, July 11, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000,
DUE AUG. 1, 1864

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 20 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, JULY 20, 1864.—J. N. WESTFALL & CO.'S Bank, (Banking Association,) Jordan, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 1, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Bank, being in process of liquidation, the Transfer book has been closed.

Depositors are respectfully informed that it is necessary that the remaining deposits should be withdrawn without delay,

By order of the Board.

J. E. BRAINE, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

NOTICE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE advertisement of the North American Life Insurance Company, in the Evening Post of this day, July 19, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.........................	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS..................................	3,467,642 [illegible]
LIABILITIES............................	53,517 [illegible]

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000.
SHARES, 50,000 OF $50 EACH.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH, July 13, 1864.

The Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

By order of the Board.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.

By order. D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.

Transfer Books closed until that date.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 13, 1864.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL................................	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864..................	304,[illegible]
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid.......	None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	U. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alve. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Boyde,
Silas Bronson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Smull,	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST—MARKET Savings Bank, No. 82 Nassau-st. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mondays and Thursdays, from 5 to 7 P. M. Money deposited on or before August 1 will draw five months' interest in January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

This Company will hold their Eighteenth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1864, at 1 o'clock Noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-street, at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this city, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF OMNIBUSES. INQUIRE of JAS. S. McINTYRE, corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third class steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4,500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4½ inches, capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1¼-inch nozzle averaging from 240 to 275 feet, and two streams from a ⅞-inch nozzle averaging from 175 to 200 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam, under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

These Engines are to be delivered at the place of manufacture. Upon the award being made, the successful bidder will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,
at each of the following arsenals:
Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New-York,
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
2,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
2,000 12-pounder Shell, and
6,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,
at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864 }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock on the first day of August, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City, of

20,000 ARTILLERY BLANKETS.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, to be red, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. They are to be seventy-five (75) inches long by sixty-seven (67) inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 lbs., or 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16 lbs. will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz.: One-twentieth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth of the amount per week thereafter.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of Blankets, or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severely convenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Blankets."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864. }

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Alleghany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Wit : { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

59 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and provings before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1864, and at a rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the right to deliver the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the interior.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz.: Alleghany, Frankford, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered:

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded:

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the order of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed necessary on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars," as the case may be.

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864. }

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for handling or transportation, as follows, viz.: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliverance at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.

Witness,
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864. }

Sealed proposals will be received at the depot until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Drawers,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies,
Shelter Tents, 8-ounce Duck,
Manilla Paper, 36x40,

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made; in the case of Flannel Drawers and Tents, at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the article bid for,") and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, the 26th instant, for supplying the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL the following articles, viz.:

Sky-blue Kersey, army standard, ¾ or 6-4 wide, to be made from pure wool, and free from shoddy.
Blue Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Haversacks, linen, painted.
Blankets, vulcanized India Rubber or Gutta Percha, for infantry.
Boots and Bootees, } To be sewed by hand or machinery, but 1 by machinery, to be double-soled, with out welts.
Drums, artillery, ¾ and full size.
General Hospital Flags,
Company Order Books.
Company Descriptive Books,
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Brigade, Division and Headquar[illegible] s, viz.:
Brigade Letters received.
Brigade Letter.
Brigade Order.
All the above articles to be of army standard.

ALSO,

Linsey Linings; samples required.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform.*

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) and also the *quantity*, and *times of delivery.*

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, *will not be considered.*

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others, which do not embrace this guarantee, will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
CINCINNATI, July 16, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, July 30, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3¾x8¾ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10¾ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¼x5⅜ inches.

Wafers,	Pen-holders,
Sealing Wax,	Quills,
Mucilage,	Steel Pens,
Paper Folders,	Rulers,
Red Ink in 2-oz. bottles,	Ink Powder,
Inkstands,	Lead Pencils,
Office Tape,	Blank-books, per quire.

Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,
Memorandum-books, Demi 8vo.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.
H. P. GOODRICH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, }
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
JULY 20, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. }

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Notice is hereby given that Five per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid Water Rents.

T. B. TAPPEN,
Water Registrar.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer at an early hour on THURSDAY MORNING, July 28, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA..........SATURDAY.......July 23
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY.......July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.......Aug. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

NORTHERN LIGHT,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The new steamship COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. JONES, will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and sail Aug. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class Steamship

EMILY B. LOUDER,
1,000 tons burden,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 30 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $85; intermediate, $55; steerage, $45. Payable in currency. Apply to

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30,
Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily, without exception, at A. M. Lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA, a large steamer, with saloons; also, small steamers for pic-nics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!

THE FIRST MEETING
OF THE
SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
WILL BE HELD ON THE
2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metairie rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 30 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

For all ages; purse $300. 1½ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $350. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $500 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300. Selling Race for all ages. 1¼ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $600. Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $200, for beaten horses. 1¼ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Handicap Purse, $250, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..	$20
United States to New Recruits........................	10
United States to Veterans..............................	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK CITY. }

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellence of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STILL TRIUMPHANT. ATTRACTIONS UNEQUALED.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
OF THE GREAT RAVEL PANTOMIME.
NEW TRICKS, NEW SCENERY, NEW TRANSFORMATIONS,
AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT WHICH TIME THE LECTURE-ROOM WILL BE THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
when Herr MADOLSKI will introduce his
WONDERFUL CABINET.

This Cabinet measures only 4 feet 6 inches in height, is 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, and contains two hundred varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture.

It will also be exhibited in the EVENING at conclusion of Pantomime, but not in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock,
MAZULM;
OR
THE NIGHT OWL.

Characters by TONY DENIER, the celebrated clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, M. A. GROSSI; J. M. HUGHES, Mlle. LOUISE, and the charming danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE.

MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

EVERY MORNING at 11, and at 1½, 4½ and 9½ P. M.
MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT,
L'ORCHESTRION,
imported from the Black Forest, Germany,
AT AN EXPENSE OF $12,000,
will play the most DIFFICULT AND ELABORATE
POPULAR OVERTURES,
and with all the
GRANDEUR, COMPASS AND CHARMING EFFECT
OF A
FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

NASON'S NEW PATENT VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, will be in operation, driving and diffusing through the Lecture Room during each performance, 30,000 FEET OF PURE COOL AIR PER MINUTE. Its diffusive power may be observed at conclusion of performance in Lecture-Room, under the Whale Tank, on floor of Main Hall, rendering the Museum beyond dispute the COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

To be seen at all hours.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED.

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.

BENEFIT
AND LAST NIGHT OF
MISS AVONIA JONES.
FIRST APPEARANCE HERE OF
MRS. W. R. FLOYD.
Never acted here—
The celebrated play,
CAMILLE.

Armand	Mr. Charles Fisher
Frivolle	Mr. A. H. Davenport
DeVarville	Mr. Daly
M. Duval	Mr. Norton
Gustave	Mr. Browne
Albert	Mr. Hope
CAMILLE	Miss AVONIA JONES
Babilliard	Mrs. John Sefton
Helene, (with a song,)	Miss Ione Burke
Nanine	Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Nichette	Mrs. Maurice

The highly talented
MR. DAN BRYANT,

With whom an engagement has been effected for a limited number of nights, will appear in a series of IRISH CHARACTERS, commencing on TUESDAY NIGHT,

IN THE
IRISH EMIGRANT
AND
HANDY ANDY.

MOST INTERESTING EXHIBITION!

THE WAR, THE WAR, THE WAR.
100 THRILLING AND EXCITING SCENES OF THE WAR.

Institute of Art, 625 Broadway. Open day and evening.

N. B.—Catalogues of the above sent post free, for 15 cents, to any address.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

MRS. PUTNAM'S
PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER.

An invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the other method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effects of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.

Wholesale and retail depot No. 627 Broadway, New-York.

MMES. A. COFFEE & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a few more customers by the day or week. Call or address No. 548 8th-av., between 38th and 33d sts.

MALES.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COACHMEN, grooms, gardeners, porters, farm hands, servants, laborers, boys, &c., are immediately suited at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also female help of all kinds.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on [illegible]

FIRES DURING THE WEEK.

THE CONFLAGRATION IN ST. LOUIS.

Six Steamboats Burned to the Water's Edge—Loss on Boats and Cargo Estimated at $600,000—List of Insurances—Other Interesting Particulars.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 16.

At ten minutes to 4 o'clock on Friday morning, the 15th, an alarm was given at the Central Station, of a fire among the boats on the Levee, by a night watch who was patrolling his beat near Locust, who discovered flames issuing from the steamboat *E. F. Dix*.

Capt. GEORGE STEVENS, Chief of the Fire Department, with his whole force of men and engines, was soon on the spot, and made the most herculean efforts to arrest the progress of the devouring element, but to no effectual purpose; for the fire had already considerably advanced before the alarm was given, the boats were packed close together, and from the intense heat of the sun of the previous day, were as dry and inflamable as tinder.

The boats lay in the following order, beginning with the highest and extending down, the *Northerner*, the *Sunshine*, the *Glasgow*, the *E. F. Dix*, the *Cherokee* and the *Welcome*, and extended from the foot of Vine to the foot of Olive streets. The fire originated, some say, on the *Dix*, and spread rapidly above and below, taking in four boats above and two boats below, and would have enveloped others had they not backed out in time. Another statement current is that it commenced on the *Cherokee*, from the breaking of a lamp in the hands of some one of those on board.

The steamer *Forsyth* opportunely escaped, lying immediately below the *Northerner*, and backing out just in time to save herself and a valuable cargo of 1,200 bales of hemp.

There was one man reported burnt to death on board the *Cherokee*, consumed with the boat, whose name has not been ascertained.

During the conflagration the *Welcome* escaped from the entanglements of the other boats, and was taken across the river by the ferry-boat *Christy*, which played a stream of water from her own engine on the boat, and succeeded in partially subduing the flames. Dense volumes of smoke at the present writing are issuing from various parts of the boat. The remainder of the boats at the wharf presented a black and charred mass of floating hulls moored to the wharf, the chimneys and foreguards of the *Northerner*, the uppermost one, only standing.

As the eye swept the long line of boats stretched along the wharf, an extensive chasm was visible at the point of the fire, and suggested the amount of the damage done, reminding one somewhat of the great fire of '49. In fact, it is the greatest steamboat fire since then, with the exception of that of '61. Capt. STEVENS filled the holds of all the boats with water, and kept them from sinking, thereby not only saving them to the owners, but saving the city the expense and trouble of raising them, and preventing the annoyance that would be caused at the wharf to other boats by the sunken obstacles.

The Quartermaster of the wharf had some time since requested the separation of the boats as far as possible at the wharf, that they put on double watch, and always keep up a little steam in case of emergency. But, as a matter of course, from the limited extent of the wharf and the great number of boats, it was impossible to comply with these regulations.

Great credit is due to Capt. STEVENS and his regiment of Salamanders for saving the hulls of these boats.

The *Welcome*, *Sunshine*, *Dix* and *Glasgow* were Missouri River packets. The *Northerner* belonged to the Northern Line Packet Company. The *Cherokee*, the only stern-wheeler, was an Ohio River boat.

NAMES OF OWNERS AND MASTERS.

The *Welcome* was owned by JOHN G. COPELIN & Co., commanded by Capt. TOWNSEND, and was one year old.

The *Sunshine*, commanded by Capt. DILL, was owned by BARTON ABLE, C. M. ELLEARD, and Messrs. SMITH, BLOSSOM, BLANCHARD and JENKS, and was four years old last Spring.

The *E. F. Dix*, Capt. BAKER, was owned by Messrs. J. G. PRATHER, THORWEGAN and one or two others, and was built this Spring at Madison, Indiana.

The *Northerner*, four years old, was commanded by Capt. ALFORD, and owned by the Northern Line Packet Company.

The *Glasgow*, twenty months old, was owned by THEODORE LAVEILLE and W. R. CARTER, and commanded by Capt. SWITZER.

The *Cherokee* was owned in Cincinnati, and commanded by Capt. FULTON.

THE HULL INSURANCE.

The estimated value of the several boats, according to Underwriter's rule, was $60,000 each for the *Dix* and *Welcome*; $54,000 for the *Sunshine*; $45,000 for the *Glasgow*, and about $50,000 each for the *Northerner* and *Cherokee*. The first of these (the *Northerner*) was not insured, and the latter was owned abroad.

The risks upon hulls, as ascertained by inquiry at the respective offices below named, are as follows:

The United States Co., on Welcome	$5,000
The United States Co., on Glasgow	5,000
The United States Co., on Sunshine	5,500
Total	$15,000
Phœnix Co., on Welcome	$5,000
Phœnix Co., on E. F. Dix	5,000
Phœnix Co., on Glasgow	4,000
Total	$14,000
Globe Co., on Welcome	$5,000
Globe Co., on Sunshine	4,500
Globe Co., on Glasgow	5,000
Globe Co., on E. F. Dix	5,000
Total	$19,500
Boatmen's Company on Welcome	$5,000
Boatmen's Company on Sunshine	7,500
Boatmen's Company on Glasgow	5,000
Boatmen's Company on E. F. Dix	10,000
Total	$27,500
Atlantic Company on E. F. Dix	$5,625
Atlantic Company on Sunshine	5,000
Total	$10,265
Great Republic Company on Welcome	$5,000
Eureka Company, Pittsburgh, on Sunshine	$6,000
Eureka Company, Pittsburgh, on Welcome	5,000
Eureka Company, Pittsburgh, on E. F. Dix	5,000
Eureka Company, Pittsburgh, on Glasgow	5,000
Total	$21,000
Security Company, New-York, on all	$15,000

Making an aggregate of hull insurance of $117,625.

OTHER INSURANCE ITEMS.

The insurance on the *Welcome*, all told, was $25,000, and all in city offices. The *Sunshine* had $40,000, covering something more than half her value, which was $70,000. The *Glasgow*, valued at the same, had $12,000 insurance in Cincinnati, in addition to her $30,000 in local offices. She is said to have had four watchmen on board.

The Pacific Insurance Company had about $5,000 on cargo risks. HOWE & CAPEN's agencies had $3,000 on levee freight.

Other companies hold cargo risks, and have incurred losses on account of cargo in addition to their hull policies, but as the several amounts cannot be determined with precision, we forbear to mention them at present.

The *Sunshine* had discharged all her cargo, excepting a lot of thirty bags of coffee stowed on her forecastle. Part of the coffee will be saved in an unroasted condition.

The *E. F. Dix* had some freight on board, and was engaging for a trip to the Missouri River. She was undergoing some slight repairs to her cabin guards. The *Northerner* and the *Glasgow*, we are informed, were entirely empty. It is the general policy of the Northern Line Packet Company, we believe, to insure none of their steamers—hence the lack of insurance we have to record in the case of the *Northerner*.

THE BURNED CARGOES—GOVERNMENT FREIGHT.

The steamer *Welcome* was the fullest in the way of cargo, having 250 tons on board. Her destination was Crow Creek, a locality 150 miles above Fort Randall. The Government property on board consisted of 81½ tons of commissary stores for the garrison, and troops at and about that Fort. It was mostly pork and bacon, and it is believed will be partly saved from the wreck. There were also about 20 tons of Indian Annuity goods for the Crow, Creek and the Yancton agency.

The balance of her freight was assorted and on private account, partly for landings between this city and her place of destination. Her departure was first fixed for Thursday evening, but she was compelled to lay over for fifteen tons of freight she had engaged, and which could not be taken on until Friday morning. The delay, as we have seen, proved fatal. This freight was insured for $5,600 in the Union Company, but as it did not get on board and consequently was not burned, that office incurs no loss upon the risk.

The *Cherokee* had been in port but a day or two from Cincinnati, and was pretty well filled with furniture.

FREIGHT ON THE LEVEE.

There was no little destruction and damage done to freight on the Levee, it being comparatively narrow at the scene of the fire, and well occupied with stuff at the time of the disaster. There was much discretion and diligence exercised, however, in getting it beyond the reach of the flames.

Wilson & Keech, Branham & Hopkins, O. Garrison & Son, Nanson, Dameron & Co., and Rootes, Clifton & Co. had freight exposed—some of which was lost or damaged, but most of it was removed to a place of security. Cargo items of losses and insurances, however, cannot now be given with any accuracy, and we omit a good many rumors, therefore, on these subjects.

INCENDIARIES PROBALY AT WORK.

Many persons are of opinion that this and other recent steamboat fires are revivals of the plots that existed last year, to destroy as much steamboat transportation as possible on our Western and Southern rivers, as a means of crippling the Government in its material resources for prosecuting the war. The villainies of last Fall and Winter in this respect are well remembered, as they led to the burning of 30 or 40 steamers in all, to cruel losses of life among innocent passengers, and to the arrest of three incendiaries at Memphis, two at Louisville, and to the apprehension and condemnation of LOUDEN in this city. All kinds of precautions were taken by owners and underwriters, aided by the military authorities, and such fires were at last effectually checked. The relaxation, however, of these safeguards and precautions, the burning of eight steamers a month or two ago at New-Orleans, and the attempt to fire the *Imperial* at our levee one day this week, are sufficient causes to induce a belief that scoundrels and wholesale assassins have been encouraged to recommence their diabolical work.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Only a portion of the books of the *Welcome* were saved. The receiving book was among those destroyed: hence it is not possible at present to obtain and publish her manifest. The *E. F. Dix*, we learn at a late hour, had not commenced receiving, and was entirely without freight when she burned.

With regard to the origin of the fire, we may state that the belief was general later in the day that it was the work of incendiaries. Two reports were in circulation regarding their mode of proceeding to accomplish their nefarious purposes. One was that two men came on board one of the boats, and, addressing the watchman, told him that fellows were skulking about with the intention of firing the steamer, and that he had better be well on guard against them. Acting upon this advice, the watchman went up to the "Texas," to awaken and warn the mate, but when he came down again his interlocutors had themselves fired the boat, and escaped to the shore. The other statement was that incendiaries crept up in a small boat to the stern of the *E. F. Dix*, threw over some lighted inflammable material on the deck, and then hastily paddled away out of sight.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Col. BAKER, Post Commandant, made a rigid investigation of the origin of the fire, and the following is his report to Gen. EWING:

HEADQUARTERS, POST OF ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, July 15, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: For the information of the Brigadier-General commanding, I submit the following report of the burning of several steamboats at the levee this morning. At a little before 4 o'clock, as reported to me by the detectives, a fire was discovered near the cook-room of the steamer *Dix*, which spread with great rapidity, resulting in the destruction of the steamers *Dix*, *Northerner*, *Welcome*, *Glasgow*, *Sunshine* and *Cherokee*. On board the steamer *Welcome* was eighty-five tons Government property, mostly commissary stores.

I have sent for and examined all the officers and non-commissioned officers of the levee guard, and find that all sentinels on the levee were properly and efficiently discharging their duty. One officer of the levee had just completed his visit to the guards, and the second was just in the act of making his round when the alarm was given. The officer of the day, Capt. GEORGE W. GILSON, Eighth E. M. M., in his report, also states that he had but a short time previously visited the levee guard, and found things in the most satisfactory condition. J. F. POWERS, the employe of Col. PARSONS to superintend the night watch of the boats in the harbor, also reports that my levee guard were all seemingly on the alert, and during the day of the fire was very efficient, rendering very valuable services. Mr. J. F. POWERS reports that about fifteen minutes before the alarm was given, he found the watchman on the steamer *Welcome* asleep. He arrested him and turned him over to my guard, and I have him in confinement, and will have him examined to-day by Capt. HILLS. Mr. POWERS reports, also, that there were only two watchmen on the *Welcome*, which is a violation of General Order No. 114, Department of the Missouri, 1863. The *Cherokee* is also reported as having had only two watchmen.

Some time since I received information from several sources that there would probably be an attempt made to burn the Government property in this city. On the receipt of that information, I immediately increased the levee guard from four to thirteen posts. I endeavored by all the means in my power to increase the vigilance of the guards over Government property. I required that all these posts should be visited every hour during the night after 11 o'clock, which order, I believe, has been faithfully executed.

As to the unfortunate conflagration of this morning, I cannot ascertain, after diligent inquiry, that any guard or officer of the guard was guilty of the least dereliction of duty. The strength of the levee guard has always been regulated by the strength of the garrison, and I would state that I have now as many posts on the levee as the strength of my command will justify. The orders of the levee guard are of the most stringent character in reference to incendiarism. Respectfully submitted, J. B. BAKER,
Colonel 10th Minn. Infantry Commanding Post.
Lieut. H. HANNAHS, A. A. A. G.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., July 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 119.—The operations of an organized body of boat burners in this city, make it evident that more stringent measures than those now in effect are required for the protection of the various interests concerned, both public and private.

It is therefore ordered that, until further orders from competent authority, the underwriters in the city and the Chief Quartermaster of the Department furnish each a powerful tow-boat, which shall be kept with a full head of steam on, at all hours of the day and night, ready at a moment's notice to go to the assistance of any burning boat in the harbor. In addition, it is expected the city of St. Louis, in its corporate capacity, through the action of the Common Council, will furnish a third boat to be kept under the same condition and subject to the same rules.

These boats will be under the sole control of Capt. G. W. FORD, who is hereby appointed Military Harbor Master for the city, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Boats not engaged in taking in or discharging freight, (unless allowed to remain at the levee by written permission from Capt. FORD,) will be required to anchor in the stream at least one hundred yards apart, or move to such place as may be approved by him.

No small or yawl boats will be allowed to ply in the harbor, except those belonging to the anchored boats.

Capt. FORD will establish a system which shall distinguish these boats at all times from others, and after the promulgation hereof, any one found plying in the harbor without due authority will be at once arrested and brought to trial.

Capt. FORD is held responsible for the organization of the system for protection, and is fully empowered to act in matters of detail without immediate consultation with the General Commanding. The military authorities will coöperate with and afford the necessary assistance to Capt. FORD, upon his application therefor.

Capt. FORD will report to and receive orders direct from these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
O. D. GREENE, Assist. Adj't-Gen.

Destructive Fire at Portsmouth, N. H.

LOSS FROM THIRTY THOUSAND TO FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

From the Portsmouth, N. H. Chronicle, July 19.

The largest conflagration we have had for years, (at least since 1845,) occurred on Monday about noon, commencing on Penhallow-street, and extending chiefly on that street and back to Linden. The total loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000; and although the fire was located in a comparatively cheap portion of the city, yet a number of our busiest men were burnt out, and several families suddenly turned out of their homes.

The fire originated in the paint shop of ELISHA TRIPP, on Penhallow-street, and was doubtless occasioned by the boiling over of oil in the lower story. The flames spread rapidly, and the following buildings were destroyed:

The two-story wooden shop occupied by ELISHA TRIPP, painter, containing a large stock of paints, &c., all of which was destroyed. Also barn in the rear, belonging to the brick house on Commercial alley.

Two-story wooden building north, occupied by GROGAN & GARDINER, painters, and CHARLES LOCKE, mason. The former had a stock valued at $1,200. About half of it was removed to the bakery on Linden-street, and was subsequently destroyed. Loss on stock $200, on which there was no insurance. The building belonged to the Haven estate.

Two-story wooden building occupied by E. D. COFFIN, painter; EDWIN JARVIS, painter, and C. MEADE, shoemaker. In the rear a one-story dwelling house, occupied by GEO. FOLEY. Mr. COFFIN had a stock valued at $1,400, on which there was $800 insurance. The two buildings were owned by him, and were insured for $900.

Two-story wooden building in the rear of E. M. BROWN & Co.'s furniture warerooms, owned and occupied by them as a workshop. Loss $1,500, including stock.

Two-story wooden building occupied by Mrs. HURLBURT, as a boarding-house.

Brick block, occupied below by JOHN SOMERBY, upholsterer, and by the Government for the storage of clothing, and above as dwelling-houses, was nearly burned out, except the room occupied by the Government. Owned by E. HAINES and A. R. HATCH, and insured $1,900.

The office of the *States & Union* newspaper was considerably injured by fire and water, and other damage was sustained by Mr. J. L. FOSTER, the publisher, in removing printing materials. The first floor of the building is occupied by JAMES LARRABEE, his house being nearly opposite, and next to Mr. TRIPP's paint-shop. Stock and furniture were both removed, and he estimates his loss at $800.

The L and barn of the Fernald House, on Daniel-street, nearly in the rear of the printing office.

Three-story wooden house, owned by —— KEEF, and occupied by several Irish families, on Penhallow-street.

Three-story wooden house owned by AARON B. MUDGE, and occupied by himself and JOSHUA REED. In front were two stores, occupied by MICHAEL MCCARTHY, shoemaker, and OLIVER SENTER, barber. Mr. REED had $200 insurance on his furniture. Mr. MUDGE had $1,600 on his house and furniture—about half his loss.

Three-story wooden dwelling, owned by the late THOMAS SHOCKROS, who died recently of ship fever. We believe most of the families had removed on this account. The building was insured for $1,000.

Wooden building occupied by SANBORN & LANE, tobacconists, and JOHN KELLY, shoemaker. The building, owned by Mr. LANE, was insured for $1,200. Loss to SANBORN & LANE, about $1,500, including stock, part of the latter being saved. In the rear resided Mr. WILLIAM FRYE, who lost a portion of his furniture.

Wooden building occupied by EBEN LORD as a furniture house, and by four families. The building was owned by Mr. LORD, and partially insured. He had about $300 worth of stock, most of which was destroyed or injured. M. J. & W. A. VAUGHAN also had an extensive paint shop in the same building. Loss not very large, as most of the stock was removed.

THOMAS MURPHY, dye-house. He had $600 insurance on the building, and $200 on his stock. His loss is about $2,000. In the same building was a refreshment-room, kept by NEWELL J. BICKFORD, who lost everything, and has no insurance.

On Linden-street were destroyed:

Building occupied by Mrs. JOHN HARMON, whose husband is at the war.

Fine two-story house and bakery, owned by JOS. A. DORR. The house was erected a few years since at a cost of $3,000, and the bakery cost from $4,000 to $5,000. The latter was occupied by JAMES W. SOMERBY. Nothing was left standing but the walls. Loss on stock and machinery about $1,000. The house was occupied by Mrs. DORR and Mr. BREWSTER.

Two dwelling houses owned by the heirs of WILLIAM FISHLEY, and occupied by JACOB WEISKOPF and Mrs. DECOFF.

On Bow-street the fire destroyed:

Small wooden building occupied by MARSTON & RANDALL, fish dealers, for storage.

Two story wooden dwelling-house, owned by ANDREW D. GERRISH, and occupied by JOHN HURLEY; nearly destroyed; value $900; insured for $500.

Brick store owned and occupied by ANDREW D. GERRISH, brass founder, considerably damaged in windows, slates, etc. Workshop and coal shed, containing four or five tons of coal, both in the rear, were destroyed. Insured for $1,000 on store and workshop.

Wooden dwelling-house occupied by three or four families—JOHN HOLLAND, shoemaker, having his shop on the first floor.

A small, unoccupied blacksmith shop, next north, was somewhat injured.

The fire was with great difficulty prevented at one time from spreading into Market-street, and the roof of the store occupied by H. N. DUNTON was destroyed. All the goods in nearly all the stores in that vicinity were removed.

By this fire about thirty families have been rendered houseless, many of them losing much of their furniture. The loss falls heavily upon them. In several instances furniture was taken to buildings deemed safe, and yet was destroyed by the rapid spread of the flames. Many of the buildings were old and all were dry as tinder, especially the paint-shops, several of which were filled with highly inflammable substances, and all burned fast and furiously, baffling the efforts of the firemen.

Conflagration at Manayunk, Penn.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NIXON PAPER MILLS—LOSS $150,000.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 21.

The citizens of Manayunk were thrown into a state of great excitement last evening, by a destructive conflagration a little north of the town. About 10 o'clock flames were seen issuing from the extensive paper works of the Messrs. NIXON & Co., and the alarm was immediately communicated to the people of the borough. The mills were very extensive, reaching along the river front about a quarter of a mile above the town, and consisted of a series of mills connected with each other.

The building furthest north was a new one, called the rag mill, used for the manufacture of paper from rags, and had in operation one of FOUDRINIER's presses. The main or central building was one used for the preparation of pulp of all kinds, for the supply of the straw and rag mills. To the south was another mill, used for the manufacture of paper from the straw pulp, prepared in the main building.

The fire originated in the upper mill. How it occurred is not known, but it is supposed to have occurred accidentally. On the communication of the alarm to the people of Manayunk they quickly repaired to the spot and assisted in taking the stock of the mills out of the endangered buildings into a place of safety. The mills were heavily laden with manufactured stock, and the bundles of paper were removed in large quantities. There were but one or two small engines in the town, and these, although brought into immediate service, effected little against the fury of the flames.

Intelligence of the spreading of the conflagration was at once sent to the city, and steamers were called for. Chief Engineer LYLE at once dispatched the Mechanic and Good Will Hose steamers to the scene, and many other companies receiving the alarm, proceeded to the scene of disaster. The Independence and Globe steamers, Ringgold, South Penn, United and United States Hose companies, with others, were upon the ground before 11 o'clock. Water was drawn from the river and thrown upon the flames in great quantities, but they had been uninterrupted for over half an hour, and had acquired a headway difficult to overcome.

The fire burned fiercely until the mills were entirely destroyed. The paper and rag mills, with the intermediate structure, were totally ruined. Nothing was left of the building but a mere shell of walls. A mill, a little to the south, was on fire several times, and at one time the flames raged with such intensity that a general conflagration was threatened, but the timely arrival of the steamer averted the danger and saved the surrounding property.

The centre mill was three stories high and the extensions two. They were of stone, substantially built, and were among the largest in the State. The *Ledger* was supplied with paper from these works, and their destruction at this time when so many country mills have suspended operations from the drouth, will be a serious inconvenience to consumers of news paper. The loss will be very heavy.

Only an approximate estimate can be made of it, but it will probably reach one hundred and twenty-five, and, perhaps, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It was not known last night to what extent this is insured. The lateness of the hour, and the distance of the conflagration, prevented any minute particularization. The flames of the burning mills were seen for miles round the country, and occasioned considerable excitement in the surrounding district. The flames were subdued a little after midnight.

Great Fire in Lowell—Loss $150,000.

About a quarter before 12 o'clock, Saturday night, fire was discovered in the tannery of MOSES T. DURRELL, at "Ayer's City," so called, located in the southerly part of Lowell. The alarm was at once given in the city, but it was nearly half an hour before the fire department could reach the scene of the fire and get a stream of water upon it.

The tannery where the fire took was soon a sheet of flames, and it also caught the tannery of A. E. BRIDGE & Co., near by, and both were destroyed, together with two large dwelling house owned by BRIDGE & Co., and occupied as tenements and boarding-houses for their workmen.

The building owned and occupied by Mr. DURRELL, was about 150 by 40 feet, and three stories in height, and the other, occupied by BRIDGE & Co., covered about the same ground space and was two and a half stories in height. Both tanneries had been built some years, but had been comparatively idle for three or four years, until last Spring. During the present season they have been much enlarged and improved, and it was designed to employ a large number of hands in each of them.

DURRELL employed twenty or twenty-five hands at the present time, and BRIDGE & Co. forty or fifty. Both would soon have given employment to one hundred and fifty men. The loss to BRIDGE & Co. is estimated at $100,000, they having a large stock of leather on hand, much of which is destroyed. They were insured for $45,000. The loss to DURRELL is $45,000 to $50,000. He is reported to have been insured for $20,000.

The grocery-store of MORRILL M. BOHONON, opposite BRIDGE's tannery, was damaged, and the goods had to be removed. Loss $500 or $600, fully insured. The patent-leather shop of HUBBARD & BLAKE was slightly damaged, which is fully covered. It is not known how the fire first took, but it was first discovered issuing from DURRELL's bark mill.

"Ayer's City," where the fire occurred, was built up about twelve or thirteen years ago by DANIEL AYER, Esq., and contains some thirty or forty dwellings, occupied mostly by people employed at these tanneries. It is in the southwest part of the city, about a mile and a half from the business centre, and it was the design of the projector to build up a large industrial settlement, but for some reason or other he was unable to complete his purpose. He now resides in the State of New-York.—*Boston Journal, July 18.*

Fires.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 23.

The extensive army-wagon factory at Kensington was totally destroyed by fire last night, including the lumber yard, covering three acres. The loss is estimated at $300,000, and the insurance is $40,000. The adjoining wagon factory of WILSON, CHILDS & Co. was saved by the exertions of the firemen. The supply of water from the Kensington Water Works was insufficient. The fire is attributed to incendiarism.

DEFIANCE, OHIO.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, July 23.

A fire at Defiance, Ohio, last night, destroyed a woolen factory, a flouring mill, and an iron foundry. Loss $75,000 to $100,000.

Fire in Lockport.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Saturday, July 23—8 P. M.

An extensive fire has been raging here for the past hour or more. A. POUND's furnace and machine shop are in flames, and the most valuable portions of the buildings are already destroyed. Nothing but the walls, which are of stone, remains. It is expected that $50,000 worth of patterns have been destroyed. The total loss has not been definitely ascertained yet.

Return Home of Troops.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 23.

The Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, which arrived home to-day, met an enthusiastic welcome. A military escort conducted them to Faneuil Hall, where they dined and received a brilliant reception.

Lake Steamer Illinois Safe.

DETROIT, Saturday, July 23.

The steamer *Illinois*, which was reported wrecked on Lake Superior, arrived safely on Friday. Her damages being only slight, she will sail on her regular trip on Thursday next.

THE MISSION TO RICHMOND.

A Card from "Edmund Kirke"—Mr. Davis' Ultimatum.

The Boston *Transcript* publishes the following card from the gentleman known as "Edmund Kirke:"

Editor of the Transcript:

As the small amount of printer's ink which you used upon me in last evening's *Transcript* somewhat affects my friend Col. JAQUES—for whom you charge me with having "a weakness"—you will, I know, allow me a small space in reply.

I confess to a "weakness" for Col. JAQUES, and I hope the day may never come when I have not a weakness for him, and for *all* men like him. I consider him a brave, true, patriotic Christian gentleman. He is widely known and esteemed at the West. Before the war he was for fourteen years President of Quincy College, Illinois, and at the breaking out of the rebellion was selected by Gov. YATES to raise a three years' regiment.

He did so, and with that regiment was in the front of the assault at Fort Donelson; did effective service at Pittsburgh Landing; saved our left wing at Perryville; "fought as *I* never saw man fight before" (those were Gen. ROSECRANS' exact words to me) at Stone River; stood his ground till three horses were shot under him, and three-fourths of his men lay dead or wounded about him, at Chickamauga, and was the *first* man to enter the rebel intrenchments on the heights of Mission Ridge. Such a record, I think, should justify any weakness I have for him.

With his supposed "mission" I have nothing to do. I went with him—or rather, he went with me, for my pass directed Gen. GRANT to "allow J. R. GILMORE and *friend* to pass our lines and go South"—to Richmond, on Saturday last, and I can say, unequivocally, that the President knew nothing of his accompanying me.

Mr. LINCOLN, though an old-time friend and acquaintance of Col. JAQUES, has not even *seen* him for now nearly three years.

How the newspaper statements in reference to our visit to Mr. DAVIS originated, I do not know. Until 12 o'clock last night—when I returned to my home in this city—I had communicated to no human being, except Gens. BUTLER and GRANT, and the President, the fact of having been in the rebel capital at all.

So much for your paragraph. Now, allow me a few words in reference to a telegram in this morning's *Advertiser*, which charges me with being an *attaché* of the New-York *Tribune*, and with having some connection with the Sanders-Greeley negotiation that is said to be going on at Niagara Falls.

I am *not*, and *never have been*, connected with the New-York *Tribune*. At the urgent solicitation of Mr. SIDNEY HOWARD GAY, the managing editor of that journal (who is a very dear and intimate friend of mine,) I *did* consent, nearly two years ago, to the *Tribune Association* publishing a cheap edition of my books (but that arrangement was long since discontinued,) and I did, in July last, write half a dozen sketches for that paper.

I have not, however, exchanged a word with Mr. GREELEY, or even seen him, for fully three months, and I have no connection with, in fact I know nothing of, his "negotiations."

This much, however, in reference to that much-talked-of matter, being a Yankee, I can *guess*. *It will result in nothing.* JEFFERSON DAVIS said to me last Sunday (and, with all his faults, I believe him a man of truth:) "This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, *unless you acknowledge our right to self-government.* We are not fighting for Slavery. We are fighting for INDEPENDENCE, and that, or extermination, we *will* have."

If Messrs. SANDERS, HOLCOMBE, THOMPSON & Co. have "pulled the wool" over the eyes of Mr. GREELEY, they have not pulled it over the eyes of Mr. LINCOLN. He, I know, fully understands and appreciates their overtures, and you can safely assure your readers that the interests and honor of the country are safe in his hands. If every man, woman and child in this nation knew him as I do, they would believe this, and would say, as I do, GOD BLESS HIM.

I have returned from the South much prostrated by disease contracted there, but if my strength allows, I shall tell you and your readers "How and why I went to Richmond," in the next (September) number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. You have alluded to me as "Edmund Kirke," and the reading public know me by that cognomen, but as I desire to be considered "personally responsible" for the statements herein, I subscribe my true name hereto.

JAMES R. GILMORE,
No. 37 West Cedar-street, Boston.

FRIDAY MORNING.

WHO EDMUND KIRKE IS.

The Troy *Times* identifies this gentleman as follows:

"Mr. 'Edmund Kirke,' whose real name is J. R. GILMORE, is well known in the literary world. He purchased the *Knickerbocker Magazine* several years ago of LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK, and, after running it a year or two, sold out, and established, in connection with Mr. CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, the *Continental Monthly*. Subsequently he visited the South, and gathered materials for his book, *Among the Pines*, which has achieved a deserving success throughout the North. Last Summer Mr. GILMORE spent some six weeks in Tennessee, the fruits of which visit afterwards appeared in a series of graphic descriptive letters in the New-York *Tribune*. Mr. G. is the author of several works on Southern life and manners, the titles of which we do not here recall. For the past ten or fifteen years he has devoted much time to the study of the 'peculiar institution' and all its adjuncts, and has consequently familiarized himself with the habits and language of the Southern people."

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The prospect of there being no draft in this City in September, is exceedingly encouraging. The business of recruiting, which is progressing satisfactorily, will be very considerably increased when the new offices are open. The building on the Battery is completed, and will be taken possession of by Supervisor BLUNT to-morrow.

The following is the correspondence entire which passed between Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen. SANDFORD. The latter is now in Washington:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. Chas. W. Sandford:

As there is a misapprehension about the orders issued in relation to sending militia into the service of the United States for one hundred days, under the recent call of the President; and also in regard to the liability of such volunteers to be drafted while they are absent from their homes in such service, you are directed to go to Washington to consult the proper department on the questions involved, and to report the result to these headquarters.

Until further orders, the mustering in and departure of the militia regiments is suspended.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 30.—Pursuant to orders from General Headquarters, Albany, July 22, 1864; Until further orders, the mustering in and departure of the Militia Regiments is suspended.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
ALEX. HAMILTON, Act. Div. Inspector.
CHAS. W. DARLING, A. D. C.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 21, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 293.—In accordance with the application of Maj. Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD, commanding First Division N. G. S. N. Y., an additional regiment of infantry of the National Guard is hereby authorized to be raised within the City of New-York, and attached to said First Division. The regiment will be numbered the 102d.

Upon the receipt of this order, Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD will order an election for field officers of said regiment, giving the necessary notices required by law. By order of the Commander-in Chief.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjt.-Gen.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1864.
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 31.—Pursuant to Special Orders No. 293, headquarters Albany, the Lindsay Blues are organized into a regiment of this division, and will be known as the One Hundred and Second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Col. JOHN N. WILSEY, the Commandant of this regiment, will make requisitions for arms, ammunition, clothing and equipments, through Lieut. Col. TOWNSEND, the Division Quartermaster, at Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-street, who will also furnish requisitions for transportation to Washington.

By order of
Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD,
ALEX. HAMILTON, Acting Division Inspector.
CHARLES W. DARLING, A. D. C.

The Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery.

PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FORT MAGRUDER, Va., July 17.

The presentation of a beautiful stand of colors, voted by the authorities of the City of New-York to the largest regiment ever recruited in the United States, the Sixteenth New-York Volunteer Artillery, Col. J. J. MORRISON commanding, took place to-day at this post. The speeches on the occasion were calculated to impress the men with the importance and holiness of the cause they are engaged in, and to actuate them with the patriotic spirit of resisting to the death any attempt on the part of the rebels to desecrate the beautiful standards of our National and State colors, presented by the Metropolitan City. This regiment recruited over 3,500 men, and, after filling the ranks of several depleted regiments, has still 640 men more than the allowance for a regiment, which is 1,800 men. The regiment is divided into three battalions, each of which occupy exposed positions, and the Colonel has now command of the whole of the peninsula from Fort Monroe to the defences of Richmond.

Recruiting in the Rebel States.

Mr. VINCENT COLLYER has returned from Albany, whither he went on behalf of the Hancock Recruiting Committee of New-York, to obtain authority to recruit in the States in insurrection.

The Governor refused to give the desired permission; but he said to Mr. COLLYER that if the Board of Supervisors would authorize the movement he (the Governor) would add his approval.

The committee will apply to the Supervisors, who meet on Tuesday, for their sanction and coöperation.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Installation of the New Archbishop of New-York.

The installation of the Most Rev. JOHN MCCLOSKEY, D. D., to succeed the late Archbishop HUGHES, is announced to take place in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday, Aug. 21. A large number of bishops and other dignitaries of the Church, including the clergy of this and other dioceses, will be present and participate in the exercises. Prof. GUSTAV SCHMITZ, the recently-appointed organist of St. Patrick's, has, it is understood, composed music expressly for the occasion, and it will be performed by the best artists whose services can be obtained. A *Te Deum* and Jubilate are to be sung, and the Most Rev. Dr. MCCLOSKEY will deliver his first archiepiscopal sermon. The ceremonies of installation, comprising one of the grandest of the rituals of the Roman Church, are of very rare occurrence. They will of course be witnessed by a crowded congregation; but the capacity of the great cathedral will be entirely insufficient to accommodate the multitudes who will seek admission.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SPINOLA COURT-MARTIAL.—The Court-martial for the trial of Gen. SPINOLA convened yesterday morning, at No. 17 State-street. Gen. SPINOLA was present with his counsel, Mr. WALDO HUTCHINGS and Mr. TALCOTT. JAMES T. BRADY is also engaged to defend him. The court is composed of Major-Gen. JOHN J. PECK, President; Major-Gen. G. L. Hartsuff, Brig.-Gen. S. Green, Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Morris, Brig.-Gen. Webb, Lieut.-Col. James E. McGee, Sixty-ninth N. Y. Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hughes, Thirty-ninth N.Y. Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Jasper H. Raymond, Second N. Y. Mounted Rifles, with Col. N. J. Hall, of the Seventh Michigan Volunteers, as Judge-Advocate. The Judge-Advocate having read the orders for the court-martial and a letter from Gen. PECK, stating he could not be present at all the meetings of the court, Gen. HARTSUFF suggested that as Gens. PECK and WEBB were then absent, it would be advisable to adjourn till Monday. The court then adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 A. M.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—JOSEPH FARRELL, a young man, seventeen years of age, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, where, on the complaint of MICHAEL FEELY, of No. 321 Hudson-street, he was charged with having embezzled, in February last, the sum of $326, the property of FEELY. The latter, it seems, entrusted FARRELL with the above sum for the purpose of deposit in the Greenwich-street Savings Bank. Instead of doing so, however, he appropriated the money to his own use, and soon after left this City for Baltimore. Officer HINCK, of the latter city, arrested the accused a day or two since, and he has been brought hither for trial. He is a bar-tender by occupation, and resides at No. 177 Eighth-avenue.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY FEMALES.—LOUISA PAYNE and MARIA WOODRUFF were arrested on the charge of robbing BENJAMIN HOOKER, of No. 216 Wooster-street, of the sum of $85. HOOKER testified that the women met him in Greene-street at an early hour yesterday morning, assaulted him, and during the affray they succeeded in cutting out his pocket, that contained the money and his gold watch, with which they made their escape. In the division of the spoils, MARIA retained $80, and gave the wallet and the remaining $5 to her accomplice, whereupon the latter was dissatisfied, and gave information which led to the arrest of both. They were taken before Justice DODGE, and committed for trial.

ARREST FOR ENTICING SOLDIERS.—JOHN W. MCALPINE *alias* Major McAlpine, was arrested last evening, by a Deputy United States Marshal of New-Jersey, on a warrant issued by a United States District Attorney of that State, charged with enticing or assisting soldiers to desert from the service. The accused was recently released from Sing Sing, where he served out a term of two years for swindling and theft. He figured extensively on the criminal calendar of this City four or five years since, and at that time pretended to hold a commission in the British army. He has been handed over to the custody of the United States authorities.

NANTUCKET SANITARY FAIR.—The ladies of Nantucket propose holding a fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission, to open on the 3d of August. No effort will be spared to make the occasion attractive, and the ladies offer this inducement to their numerous friends to visit the island, and cordially invite their coöperation. Contributions of every kind will be thankfully received, and may be addressed to Mrs. MATTHEW STARBUCK or Mrs. J. B. KING.

FATAL FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—Coroner WILDEY, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of CORNELIUS HORAN, a native of Ireland, aged 23 years, who died from the effects of injuries received on Saturday last by accidentally falling through the open hatchway of an ice barge lying at the foot of Canal-street. Deceased resided at No. 23 Desbrosses-street.

SOLDIER DROWNED.—The Police of the Nineteenth Precinct report that the body of a soldier, named MICHAEL BURKE, was found floating in the East River at the foot of Fifty-eighth-street. The Coroner was notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two men, named THOMAS DURPHY and ROBERT GILLINGTON, were arrested yesterday morning by Officers LENT and GILLIGAN, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, on the charge of causing the death of THOMAS MCGRATH, by stabbing. The parties were machinists, and engaged in the construction of a United States gunboat at the foot of Van Brunt-street. On Friday evening they were in company at the Sumter House, kept by Mr. RILEY, in Imlay-street, near Ewen. They drank several times at that and other places. After leaving the house, they got into a quarrel, in which MCGRATH was stabbed by one of the parties in the left breast with a knife. The wound was about half an inch in length, and caused death in a few minutes. RILEY, seeing the affray, ran up, and was just in time to hear MCGRATH exclaim, "I am stabbed." The accused parties ran off in different directions, and could not be found by the officers until next morning. The body of deceased was picked up and taken to his residence in Van Brunt-street. He leaves a wife and two children. Coroner NORRIS will investigate the circumstances this afternoon.

DROWNED.—Mr. TUNIS STRYKER and Mr. SAMUEL POTTER, residing in the town of Gravesend, were capsized in Gravesend Bay on Friday, and the former was drowned. They had a small boat load of fish, which they were bringing to market in tow of a steamer. The speed was too great for the small craft, and it was shivered, throwing both men out. Mr. POTTER was saved by taking hold of the tow line, but Mr. STRYKER sunk before he could be reached.

[Advertisement.]

THE HUMAN VOICE INDICATIVE OF CHARACTER.—Physiology of the Voice—bass, barytone, tenor, contralto, soprano; Male and Female Voices—what causes the difference? How to Cultivate the Voice, Stammering.

CLIMATE AND THE RACES—Northerners and Southerners compared; organic differences; quality, hardness, softness, fineness, coarseness; Carbon—its transformations; Natural Development; Pauper Children; Thieves Photographed; Right Position in Sleep; Vanity, Self-Praise; New Views of Physiognomy; The Face; Signs of Character; Love of the Eyes—in *Phrenological Journal*, August Number, 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 23—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool.*—Miss Ferguson, Mme. Raebara, Mme. Macuire, Mme. Goannard, Miss Jessie Smith, Miss Goannard, Miss Mulligan, Miss Nicholson, Rev. C. Thompson and lady, Mrs. Robertson and 4 daughters, Joseph Crowther, G. Gainard, B. G. Oriet, Mr. Mulligan, Mr. W. G. Townley, A. Ceballew, Dr. Culverwell and Miss Culverwell, of England; John Dulop and wife, Capt. Starke, Mr. Graeme, C. Bues, A. Denaus, Jefferson Tacey, John McElharo, Philip Dean, Alex. Canning, Mac Wha, Mr. Waddell, Leon Vion, wife and two daughters; Edward B. Howells, Edward Wheeler, John Phillips, Jr., Francis Palan, Andrew Palma, Z. Zuilliard, Alaguel Bobill, Mr. L. Vion, Wm. Hirrey, J. Russell and lady, J. W. Barton, Daniel Harlan, Sylvester Caballero and wife, Carlos A. Arsee, V. Dovillier, Miss Elenor Vanni, Rev. P. B. O'Connor, Mr. Rodman, Master Robertson, Miss Mary Fichj, Miss Emma Osborn, Mme. Mans and child, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—E. Kirkpatrick, Charles Rossier, Charles H. Nagel, A. A. Turner, Miss Kirkpatrick, James A. Boss, J. B. Schiller, Master Schiller, Bernard Hans, L. Grunewald, L. Bowman, C. S. Quaid, Hon. Cuthbert Bullet, Mrs. W. E. Reed, Mrs. James P. Athorp, Mary Theresa and Mary Catherine, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, W. Lyman, Robert Perey, L. Kaiser, J. Herzog, Dr. J. B. Petherbridge, Mrs. S. S. Serritt, Mrs. Joseph Schneider, J. D. Wilcox, E. J. Springuatt, Dr. M. T. Bozane, H. Millspaugh, Mrs. Anson M. Blackwell, Antonio Longovia, Trinidad Sanchez, J. Goldman, L. Levy, E. G. Phillips, A. Leahman, A. F. Jones, W. C. Dougherty, M. Stern and lady, Edward Gorgelp, John Eickley, of Philadelphia; G. Brant Clark, Joseph Rubel, Morris Marks, Mrs. Wm. A. Questead, Michael Cromwell, Mrs. John McDonnell, Miss Eliza McDonnell, Thomas Hammond, Miss E. Christ, Miss Doretta Reimers, Miss Emma McDonnell, James Reeney, Gustave Breun, Joseph Anthonitz, Miss Eda Laundry, Miss Mary Laundry, J. Roth, Wm. Heim, M. Sayas, E. A. Witters, James D. Sullivan, Dwight V. Aruntage, Madame Louise Viscount, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans—Catharine Briedgne, Rodolphe Briedgne, Alice Briedgne, Jule Briedgne, Valentine Briedgne, Henry Briedgne, Henry Mueller, Robt. Finck, Geo. Buddendorf, James Reid, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Blackstone, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Capt. Plats and child, Miss Rebecca Dayton, Mrs. Timmerman and child, Miss Sarah Chase and servant, Miss Lucy Chase, Miss Clark, Miss Havens, Col. Small, Capt. Pupper, Maj. Jenney, Maj. Houston, Mr. Stone, Mr. Rose.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets..... 7 23 | Moon rises..10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 37 | Gov. Island..11 26 | Hell Gate... 1

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Seabury, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Staten Islander, Campbell, Port Royal; Creole, Thomson, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heincken & Co.

Steamer F. Cadwallader, Pierson, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Evening Star, Leesgang, New Orleans, J. A. Raynor.

Ships Victoria, Thomas, Liverpool, David Ogden; George Otto, (Hanov.,) Cornelius, Cork, Ruger Bros.; Quesnel, (Br.,) Amidon, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; James L. Bogart, (Br.,) Shillaber, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Gen. McClellan, Trask, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Queen Areus, ——, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Anna Frances, (Br.,) Morehead, St. Stephens, N. B., Edmiston Bros.; Marigo, (Br.,) Merrill, Rio Janerio, Rodocanachi & Franghiadi.

Brigs Amedia, (Aus.,) Leva, Penarth Roads, W. F. Schmidt & Son; Nicolaus, (Dan.,) Jurgeus, Rio Grande de Sul, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Blumenthal, (Hamb.,) Freese, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ella, (Br.,) Cox, St. Johns, P. R., Miller & Houghton; Enterprise, Gundle, Demarara, Middleton & Co.; T. W. Rowland, Mowish, Elizabethport, Moon & Henry; Express, (Swed.,) Lofgen, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sym, Jacobs, Blonpot, Falmouth, Stemens & Edge; Wm. Aiken, Woodman, Windsor, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Howard, Babits, Lugan; Adaline Townsend, Collins, Washington, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Bellona, Baldwin, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Susan, Witham, Nassau, B. P. Sherman; Albert Edwards, (Br.,) Campbell, Sackville, P. I. Nevius & Son; Statesman, Clark, Philadelphia, C. L. Snow; Almira Rogers, Enham, South Amboy, Holyoke & May.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool July 9, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 187 passengers to John G. Dale. July 10, off Fastnet, exchanged signals with steamship City of Cork, bound up. 14th, 11 P. M., lat. 51 32, lon. 24 13, exchanged signals with a Cunard steamer, supposed the Africa, bound E. 15th, lat. 50 04, lon. 33 45, Br. bark Agton, bound W. 17th, from lat. 48 39, lon. 44 04 to lat. 47 44, lon. 46 30, passed several icebergs. Passenger, Jas. Watson, and 186 in the steerage.

Steamship New-York, Salmon, Liverpool July 8, with mdse. and 125 passengers to Williams & Guion. Passengers—T. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Mester, and 122 in steerage.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Washington 52 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Charles E. Leary, D'Oyly, New-Orleans 9th inst., via Bermuda Hundred 19th. Landed at the latter place the 173 Regiment N. Y. Vols., Maj. Holbrook commanding; also the 162d Regiment N. Y. Vols., Lieut.-Col Vandenberg commanding, and a detachment of the 160th Regiment N. Y. Vols., Capt. Burrud commanding. Has been 40 hours from Fortress Monroe.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. steam transport Blackstone, Berry, New-Orleans 11th inst., via City Point and Fortress Monroe 36 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Constitution, Greenman, Alexandria 44 hours, and Cape Henry 29 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had thick smoky weather.

Bark Chas. Edwin, of Portland, Tibbitts, Cow Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Miller and Houghton.

Bark John Fyfe, Weaver, Glasgow June 8, and Rathlin Island 10th, with mdse to Thomas Dunham. June 17, lat. 53 46, lon. 17, passed ship Meridian, from Newport for New-York. July 22, Augustin Wager died from inflammation of the lungs; the body was sent ashore at Staten Island for burial. The J. F. had heavy westerly winds to the Banks; since then, light winds and fogs.

Bark James E. Ward, Laraway, Nuevitas July 8, with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Left barks Ocean Home, New-York in 6 ds.; Canada, do. in 3 ds.; brigs Tubal Cain, do. do.; Herald, for do. in 4 ds.; Ponvert, do. in 8 ds.; schr. S. H. Jackson, for do. next day.

Bark Wilhelmina, Shoek, Rio Janeiro, May 18, via St. St. Thomas 2d inst., with coffee to master. Passengers—J. V. Brower, lady and daughter; Mrs. A. Brower, D. Curle.

Bark Osborne, (Br.,) Stamper, Yokohama 130 ds., with teas, etc., to order.

Brig Southern Belle, of Nassau, N. P., Bockelum, Liverpool 51 ds., with coal to Key & Slade.

Brig Henry Thackray, of Turks Island, Mulligan, Miragrave 23 ds., with logwood and coffee to Robt. Murray, Jr. Left brig Alamo, for New-York in 10 ds. Passengers, Miss De Whiley and servant, E. Johnson, lady and two children.

Brig Union, of St. Andrews, N. B., Ryden, Jacmel July 3, with logwood to John Boynton's Son & Co. Left brig Kenneth, (Br.,) Crowell, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Ellen Hart, Eluthera 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Herschel, Birdsell, City Point 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Hughes, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Dragon, Anderson, Santa Cruz 18 ds., with molasses to Ives Beecher & Co.

Schr. Vigilant, (Br.,) Marshall, Eletheura 13 ds., with fruit to order.

Schr. Ellen, (Br.,) Hearte, Eletheura 13 ds., with fruit to order.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Dorchester.

Schr. Planet, Currier, Deighton.

Schr. Emiline, Griffin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fashion, Davis.

Schr. Village Queen, Satterly, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Volant, Cousins, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to C. & E. T. Peters.

Schr. E. Hotchkiss, Furbush, New-Haven.

Schr. Silas Wright, Adams, Providence.

Schr. Exchange, Whitman, New-London.

Schr. Bengal, Gott, Rockland, for Slater Island.

Schr. James & Lucy, ——, Providence.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Guptill, Boston.

Schr. Philanthropist, Homer, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary J. Mead, Davenport, Hartford.

Schr. W. R. Genn, Packer, Salem.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Providence.

Schr. Ida Horton, Buckmaster, Vonalhaven.

Schr. Henry Crosby, Smith, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Mabel Hall, Hall, Lingan 16 ds., with coal to N. Swain.

Schr. Ann S. Sipple, Hodgins, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, for Boston.

Schr. Galota, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Delphi, Smith, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr D. K. Arey, Ryan, Boston.

Schr. Splendid, Barlow, Newport.

Schr. Lejok, Whitmore, Providence.

Schr. Telegraph, (Br.,) Shaw, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Stranger, Smith, Providence.

Schr. J. Ashorn, Jones, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to N. Swain.

Schr. Y. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with laths to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. New Packet, Foster, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ann, Crabtree, Boston.

Schr. Sarah Moore, ——, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

July 22—Steamers Virginia, Atlantic, George Leary, Haze.

Ships Dr. Barth, Connecticut, Rhine, Chattanooga.

Barks Beaver, Bolivia, Gronstacker.

Brigs Eighty five, Conflict, Alice Maud, Torrent, Almetia, Caspar White, Sucie, Jaboatao.

Schooners Goodwill, Indus, Hathaway, Startled Fawn, Wm. A. Rutlan, La Berry, Sarah Hall, Brave, M. Sewall, War Steed, M. Rodgers, C. Carroll, Queen of the West, Wm. Allen, My Rover, Three Sisters, Orient.

July 23—Steamships Etna, Germania, Champion, Evening Star, Creole.

Spoken, &c.

Blue Wave—schr., of Marblehead, July 6, in lat. 46, lon. 60 50, with 360 quintals fish.

Margaret—Br. bark, from Havana for Montreal, July 10, in lat. 35, lon. 73 30.

Wyoming—U.S. steamer, July 7, in lat. 27 22, lon. 70 43, Cruising—all well.

E A. Walker—bark, July 14, from Philadelphia, for New Orleans, 22 ds. out.

Celestia—Br. bark, July 18, bound to Boston.

Miscellaneous.

As the schr. Ann Maria, from Elizabethport, for New-Haven, was going through Hell Gate, in tow of the steamtug A. B. Preston, she struck on the North Brother Island, staving in her bow, broke bowsprit, etc.

The schr reported ashore at Shinicock is the Henry Crosby, from Bangor, lumber loaded.

BOOTS & SHOES.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY
OF
GOOD BOOTS SHOES, &C. &C.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS & CHILDREN
AT BROOKS'
BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUMS
No. 575 BROADWAY & No. 150 FULTON ST

TRY
WARD'S SHIRTS
ALSO
STEEL COLLARS & CUFFS
FOR LADIES & GENTS
387 BROADWAY, N.Y.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
Where Dr. COLTON, (the originator,) with the Nitrous Oxide Gas, often renders tooth drawing a pleasure instead of a pain. No pain guaranteed. Office 22 Bond-st.